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KOKI HIROTA TO HEAD MISSION TO THAILAND FOR FELICITATING CONCLUSION OF ALLIANCE PACT

Minister Yatabe Made Ambassador to Aid Grand Envoy

DEPARTURE SHORTLY

Government Decides to Return Recent Courtesy Visit by Thai Special Group

TO STRENGTHEN BONDS

Dispatch shortly of former Premier Koki Hirota as head of a grand mission to Thailand for felicitating the conclusion of the Japan Thai Alliance, returning the courtesy visit recently made by the special mission from Thailand, headed by former Premier Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, was announced Saturday afternoon by the Board of Information.

Yasukichi Yatabe, former Japanese Minister to Thailand, has been appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the purpose of assisting Grand Envoy Hirota, the Board of Information revealed.

To Return Courtesy Visit

The announcement made Saturday by the Board of Information follows:

"Recently, the Government of Thailand sent to Japan, the Special Mission headed by the former Prime Minister, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena and including the Minister of Justice, H. E. Captain T. Thamrong, R. N. and the Minister without Portfolio, H. E. Nai Vanich Panananda and others, and tendered the expression of felicitation on the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Alliance Treaty. In order to return this courtesy on the part of the Thai Government, the Imperial Japanese Government have decided to send to Thailand, the Grand Mission for Felicitation on the Japan-Thai Alliance headed by the Grand Envoy, Mr. Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister, who holds Junior Second Grade of Court Rank and First Class Order of Merit, and composed of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Yasukichi Yatabe, and others. It is the confident expectation of the Imperial Japanese Government that the dispatch of the said Grand Envoy will serve to strengthen further the bond of alliance and to contribute toward the promotion, of the traditional friendly relations, which have subsisted for a long time between Japan and Thailand."

Suite Members Revealed

Besides Ambassador Yatabe, the members of Grand Envoy Hirota's suite, were announced as follows:

Itaro Mizuno, Director of the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office; Koichiro Asakai, secretary of the Foreign Office; Takeji Toko, secretary of the Foreign Office; Kijiro Miyake, permanent secretary of the Foreign Office; Masuo Maruyama, commercial secretary of embassy all of the Foreign Office; Major-General Kiyotomi Okamoto and Lieutenant-Colonel Masaichi Kadomatsu, both of the War Ministry; Rear-Admiral Kanji Iwagoshi and Lieutenant-Commander Takao Inami, both of the Navy Ministry; and Viscount Michiharu Mishima.

Mr. Yatabe, who will accompany Grand Envoy Hirota, was Minister to Thailand for 10 years until he retired from the diplomatic service in 1937. During his long years' stay there he was instrumental in laying the foundation for the present close friendship between Japan and Thailand. He is 61 years old. After his retirement from the diplomatic service Mr. Yatabe took up the presidency of the Japan-Thailand Society, which post he still holds. Thailand's abstension from voting at the League of Nations Assembly in 1934 in connection with the Manchurian issue is said to have come largely through efforts of Mr. Yatabe, according to Domei.

Mr. Mizuno, chief of the suite, was Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office before he was transferred to the present post at the end of last May. He contributed much toward conclusion of economic negotiations with French Indo-China and Thailand.

Major-General Okamoto was military attache of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin for about a year and half and returned to Japan in March last year.

Rear-Admiral Iwakoshi was commander of the warships Mikuma, Nachi and Iwate and was promoted to rear-admiral in November, 1940.

Well informed quarters in Tokyo, recalling that Thailand, since the conclusion of the Alliance with Japan, understanding the significance and purpose of the War of Greater East Asia, has been consistently extending whole hearted cooperation to Japan for the successful realization of the objectives of the war,

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Thailand Appoints Full-Time Minister Of Foreign Affairs

Domei

BANGKOK, June 20.—Kuang Wichit Wathakan, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Thai Government, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, relieving Premier Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram, who held the foreign portfolio concurrently, it was officially announced by the Thai Government yesterday.

AMBASSADOR HAILS LOAN TO THAILAND

Financial Condition of Neighbor Placed on Firm Basis, Says Tsubokami

YEN IS BASIS IN SPHERE

Necessity No Longer Exists for Reliance on Britain and United States

Domei

BANGKOK, June 20.—With reference to the conclusion of a loan agreement on June 18 between the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry of Thailand in order to place the financial conditions of Thailand on a firm basis, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, made the following announcement:

Because of the conclusion of the loan agreement, Japan will make a loan of ¥200,000,000 to Thailand. Economic and financial matters play just as important a role as military and political matters.

In case a country enters into special relations with another, it has to be united at every point. Otherwise relations between the two counties will not be perfect.

As the result of the conclusion of an alliance between Japan and Thailand, the two countries have been fighting against common enemies, and the relations between the two nations have been steady. However, room had been left for adjustment of financial and economic matters.

On the pretext that Thailand had entered into an alliance with Japan, the United States and Great Britain froze Thai credits and assets in their territories. The value of the Baht had been maintained by the reserve fund, totaling 200,000,000 bahts in the United States and Great Britain.

Loan to Maintain Baht

Therefore, unless Thailand obtained a substitute for the frozen reserve fund, it was difficult for it to maintain the credit of the baht. Accordingly, an agreement was signed in order to maintain the credit of the baht by means of Japan's economic power. ¥200,000,000 is a pretty big sum, but Japan, which is active in the Southern Regions as the result of the acquisition of natural resources, is backing Thailand, and hence, there is no doubt that the baht hereafter will be on a firm basis.

Side by side with the loan agreement, an agreement has been concluded between the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry of Thailand, according to which settlements between the two countries are made on the basis of yen.

Settlements between Thailand and various regions now under Japanese occupation, as well as Manchoukuo, China and other countries will also be made on the yen basis. When this plan materializes many complicated formalities will be dispensed with.

Loan Natural Consequence

At the time of the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Thailand, the prosperity of the two countries was anticipated. The present loan agreement may be said to be a natural consequence of the alliance concluded between the two countries. It may be said that the relations between Japan and Thailand have been strengthened owing to the conclusion of the loan agreement.

In the event of the conclusion of an economic agreement, for which negotiations now are being made between the authorities of the two countries, the Japan-Thailand relations will become perfect.

British Destroyer Bombed

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—The 1,120-ton British destroyer Wild Swan has been bombed and sunk by a Junkers SS type German bomber about 100 miles off the west French Coast, the British Admirality has announced, according to reports received here today.

Ready to Blast Port Darwin

Prior to their take-off on a bombing expedition to Port Darwin, in northern Australia, these airmen of the Imperial Japanese Navy are receiving final detailed instructions from their commander at an undisclosed base. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

MIXED VIEWS GIVEN ON CHURCHILL VISIT

Dispatch of Reinforcements By U.S. Surmised as Object Of Washington Parley

2ND FRONT TALK UNLIKELY

Opinion of British Political Circles Coincides With Neutral Quarters' Attitude

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June, 19.—Conflicting views prevail as to the object of Winston Churchill's second visit to Washington, as his visit was so unexpected even in Washington official circles. In British and American official quarters, there is a general disposition to believe that the subjects for discussion will be confined to military problems, pure and simple. This belief is encouraged by the fact that no diplomats participate in the discussions on the British side. It is further believed in the same quarters that the main subject for discussions will be the problem of creating a second front in Europe.

On the other hand, in well-informed neutral quarters, it is surmised that although there is little doubt that strategic problems will be chiefly discussed, the main subject for debate will refer to the dispatch of reinforcements to Egypt and Western Asia, rather than the question of establishing a second front, which is generally regarded as an impossible proposition.

May Ask for Reinforcements

Judging from the fact that the British Eighth Army is retreating toward the Egyptian border, that the fall of Tobruk is now regarded as a question of time, that due to the great activity of the Axis naval and air forces in the Eastern Mediterranean the allied route of Communication in the mediterranean is disrupted to render the supply of materials to the British Libyan troops impossible, and that the system of British bases in Western Asia is now gravely menaced, it is interpreted in well-informed neutral quarters that Winston Churchill will probably ask President Roosevelt for the speedy dispatch of the American Squadron to the Mediteranean and of land forces and tanks to Egypt and Western Asia.

In British political circles also, the same view as that which prevails in neutral quarters is taken of the situation. The possible effects of the defeat of the British forces in Libya on the situation of Western Asia are regarded with grave concern, and the theory that the question of a second front will form the main subject of discussion between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill is dismissed as wide of the mark.

Talks Progressing in Camera

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—With no details having been revealed regarding the progress of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks, except a brief report on the first talk yesterday, it appears that the two chief executives, accompanied by military experts, have continued their conversations at the White House, according to a report received here from Washington today.

Meanwhile, Stephen Early, personal secretary to President Roose-

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Premier Inspecting Niigata Prefecture; Listens to Reports

Premier General Hideki Tojo arrived at Niigata at 7:35 a.m. Saturday on an inspection trip, according to Domei. The Premier immediately proceeded to the Niigata Prefectural Office where he heard reports on current conditions from prefectural authorities.

GENERAL DILL WARNS U.S.

Speech Made at Allied Nations' Meeting in Baltimore

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—General Sir John Dill, chief British representative at the Anglo-American Joint General Headquarters in the United States, at a national mass meeting of Allied countries held at Baltimore last night, gravely warned the American people of the difficulties confronting them in the execution of the war, according to a Reuters dispatch from Baltimore received here today.

Sir John reportedly stated that although the Allies are faced with gloomy war prospects, it was necessary to renew their determination and willingly sacrifice everything, the report said.

SUNER ARRIVES IN ROME

Accompanied by Count Ciano—Visit Is of Personal Nature

Domei

ROME, June 19.—General Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, who has been the guest of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, at Livolno, arrived at Rome today, accompanied by the Count.

ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS, FAMINES HIT INDIA

Britain Using Diplomatic Tactics to Weaken Independence Movement

TO ENLARGE COUNCIL

Reasons Are Given Why Britain Had Recourse to Negative Policy

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—Conditions in India are going from bad to worse due to the preparations launch a new anti-British movement, the severe food famine in the country, the short supply of the necessities of life, and the spread of the anti-British riots.

It is a matter for interesting conjecture what moves Britain will take to cope with this situation. It seems that the British authorities are moving with special circumspection as any faulty step might throw India into a state of irretrievable confusion. Instead of taking any positive measures, they seem to be trying to weaken the independence movement by diplomatic tactics.

It may be noted in this connection that in the way of a fresh concession to India, the British authorities have proposed the enlargement of the Administrative Council of the Viceroy of India, with the Indian interests more widely represented than at the time of the Cripps talks.

Movement Well Organized

Many causes may be given as to why Britain, who it was believed

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, June 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Mr. Hirota's Mission

CHUGAI—Koki Hirota, former Premier, is leaving on a special mission of felicitation to Thailand.

His mission has the dual purpose of returning the visit of the Thai Felicitation Mission and increasing friendship between Japan and Thailand.

It would be difficult to find a man better fitted to head a mission to Thailand at this particular moment. There is no doubt of Mr. Hirota performing his important mission to the thorough satisfaction of the nation.

Thailand had been under the influence of Britain and America. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it decided to eliminate all British and American influences from its territory. The treaty of alliance some time ago testified to the high order of statesmanship possessed by its leaders. Now that it has joined with Japan in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere it is assured of a bright future.

It will not be a long time before all the races and nations of Greater East Asia are fully cooperating in the great work of turning Greater East Asia into a happy place for all.

It happens that the people of India are working for an independent India. The attitude of Thailand which is in close collaboration with Japan, it is to be hoped, will inspire the Indian masses to unite in resolution not to allow anything under heaven to deter them from achieving the goal of constructing an India by the Indians for the Indians.

Churchill's Third Visit to America

HOCHI—An announcement issued by the United States President's secretary made it clear that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has arrived at Washington on June 18.

The statement to date reveals nothing beyond the fact that the visit of the British Prime Minister was to discuss with the American President and Government officials various problems relative to the prosecution of the present war. However, in view of the smashing setbacks of the Allies in the Southwest Pacific, Libyan front, Mediterranean and other places, the true object of the current visit of Mr. Churchill, undoubtedly, is to contrive ways and means of pulling themselves out of the depth of dungeon into which the United Nations have been driven.

In spite of the desperate efforts of

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVAL PLANES DOWN 46 ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER PORT DARWIN

AXIS UNITS ADVANCE TO ENCIRCLE TOBRUK

British Fleeing to Egyptian Border After Abandoning Strategic Points

CITADEL'S FALL IMMINENT

Enemy Airfields Severely Bombed by German and Italian Air Forces

Domei

ROME, June 19.—German and Italian forces are rapidly advancing to surround Tobruk, while, the British forces, under the command of General Sir Archibald Ritchie, have abandoned Ain el Gazala, El Adem, Sidi Rezegh, Acroma and are retreating to a new defense point near the Egyptian border, a Libyan front line dispatch received here today stated.

The British forces are reinforcing and reforming their lines at this new sector, but the German and Italian air forces have bombed enemy airfields along the Egyptian border and are frustrating the British strategy, the report said.

Aid Route Severed

Although a Mediterranean sea route from the north to the Egyptian border is the only supply route left for the British forces, this route cannot be depended on for it is at the mercy of the German and Italian air forces, the dispatch added.

With the fall of Sidi Rezegh and El Adem, the fate of Tobruk is impending, the announcement concluded.

Axis forces are fiercely attacking the outskirts of Tobruk, Libya, and in continuing their mopping-up operations on British remnants in the occupied zones, have taken 1,000 war prisoners, destroyed 10 armored cars, and captured huge quantities of war materials, the High Command announced today.

Italian aircraft demolished 15 British planes on the ground, while Italian high-speed boats operating in the Black Sea sunk a Soviet submarine in Sebastopol waters, the announcement added.

Fall of Tobruk Imminent

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—The fall of Tobruk, a key point of great military importance for the British forces in North Africa, is believed, imminent, it was reported here today.

American news agencies here, quoting London dispatches, today reported that Tobruk already is within the range of German heavy guns, and it is likely that the British may abandon its defense at any time.

ASSASSINS OF HEYDRICH ROUNDED UP IN PRAGUE

Reichprotector Murderers Reported to Have Been Hiding In Church

Domei

BERLIN, June 18.—The murderers of Reinhard Heydrich, Acting Reichprotector SS Obergruppen Fuehrer, were rounded up early this morning in Prague, the German News Agency reported today from Prague, quoting an official announcement.

Results of the investigations made by the Secret Police in Prague reportedly have revealed that the criminals had been hiding in a church there for the past several days.

The culprits involved in the murder are Czech nationals who were dropped from British planes within the protectorate with the aim of committing the murder, the dispatch revealed.

ORDER PREVAILS IN SOUTH

Plantations, Factories Resume Operations in Sumatra

Domei

MEDAN, June 19.—Two hundred and fifty plantations and factories in eastern Sumatra have been put into working order by native and Japanese laborers and 300,000 employes are again producing rubber, tobacco, tea and palm oil.

It was said that the plantations and factories were destroyed by the Dutch forces before their retreat.

AXIS FORCES PIERCE SEBASTOPOL SECTOR

Reach Bank of Swernaja Bay On Opposite Side of the City

MURMANSK IS BOMBED

Tobruk Fortress Encircled—Harbor of Brixham in England Raided

Domei

BERLIN, June 19.—German forces have achieved decisive victories in the Sebastopol sector and the infantry division fighting in the northern sector of the fortified fronts have pierced the last defense line of the enemy and reached the banks of Swernaja bay on the opposite side of Sebastopol, the High Command announced today.

After 12 days of fierce fighting, the entire enemy lines in the northern part of Sebastopol with the exception of one coastal fort in the southwestern sector have fallen in the hands of German forces. In the southern area, Rumanian troops have succeeded in driving out the enemy from strategic positions, the communique said.

During the period from June 7 to 17, German forces have captured 7,585 war prisoners, 20 war tanks, 68 guns, and one tank battery, and in close fighting, 1,288 pill boxes were taken and 46,239 mines removed, the communique stated.

In the other sectors of the eastern front, mopping up operations continued, while the German air force attacked the harbor installations of Murmansk and Jokonga dropping bombs heavily. The High Command announced that one 6,000-ton type merchant vessel was sunk and another large freighter damaged.

In the North African line, the enemy was forced to retreat further to the east. German and Italian forces have encircled the Tobruk fortress and during mopping up operations, 1,000 British soldiers were captured, a number of tanks destroyed and large quantities of war material stored in a supply warehouse were taken, the communique said.

On the home front, German bombers attacked the harbor of Brixham, on the southern coast of England, and set fire to several factories, the communique added.

CONSTRUCTION IS STARTED ON HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

Power Station on Hun River to Have World's Biggest Generators

Domei

HSINKING, June 20.—The ceremony of commencement of construction of a huge hydro-electric plant on the Hun River was observed at 10:30 a.m. on the bank of the Hun River, Huanjen-hsien, Antung Province.

It will take seven years to construct the Hun River power plant. The dam for Power Plant No. 1 will be 98 meters high and 620 meters long and will require 1,570,000 cubic meters of cement.

A part of the power plant will be ready for use in four years according to present plans.

The dam for Power Plant No. 2 will measure 130 meters in height and 670 meters in length. A total of 2,500,000 cubic meters of cement will be used.

Generators to be installed in the plants will be the biggest in the world, being larger than those at the Shuifeng Power Plant on the Yalu River.

USE OF OLD FAPI FORBIDDEN

Obsolete Currency Will Be Withdrawn June 21, Says Chou

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 19.—The circulation of the old fapi will be strictly forbidden in Shanghai and Nanking, Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister, declared in his press conference here today in commenting on the old legal tender, which will be withdrawn from circulation on June 21, the deadline for conversion of the fapi into the new legal tender.

In keeping with the Government's policy regarding fapi, collection of the old legal tender began June 8, Mr. Chou said, adding violation of the Government order will be severly punished.

4-Day Raids Result in Heavy Damage on Military Base

FIERCE AERIAL DUELS

137 Machines Smashed Since First Attack Staged On February 19

AUSTRALIA'S FEAR MOUNTS

Japanese Naval Air Units, raiding Port Darwin, the largest military base in North Australia, for four days beginning June 13, shot down 46 enemy planes while at the same time inflicted heavy damage on the enemy military establishments there, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Saturday.

The communique follows:

"The Japanese Naval Air Units in four-day successive air raids against Port Darwin, starting June 13, shot down 46 enemy aircraft and at the same time dealt severe damage to the remaining enemy military equipment of that city. In the course of these attacks, the Japanese Units lost two planes."

Bombers, Fighters Join

Intensive air raids were carried out by Japanese Naval Air Units on Port Darwin for four days, June 13, 14, 15 and 16. Bombers and fighter planes participated in these attacks. Each time a fierce aerial combat was staged between Japanese and enemy planes which were reinforced from the south. The result was that the Japanese raiders bagged 46 enemy planes during the four days. The Japanese planes also bombed important military establishments of the enemy with sure hits. The air raids on Port Darwin combined with the recent surprise attacks of Sydney by Japanese submarines have made the position of Australia more untenable than ever before, it is said.

It is reported by Domei that the enemy planes shot down in these attacks on Port Darwin consisted of 41 planes of P-40 type, one Spitfire plane and four Buffalo planes.

It was on February 19 that Japan's first air raid of Port Darwin was effected. The four-day attack starting on June 13 were the 16th-19th raids since then. A composite result of the Japanese air raids since the beginning has given the total number of enemy airplanes shot down at 116 and those destroyed at 21 for a total of 137. The Japanese losses have been only 14 planes either plunged in self-destruction against the enemy or not yet returned.

Attacked Airfield

Details of the four-day attacks reveal that on June 13 Japanese planes launched a surprise attack on the eastern airfield of Port Darwin, the largest one there, and dropped sure-hit bombs on hangar and barracks with the result that these buildings were set ablaze. Japanese fighter planes were engaged in a thrilling aerial combat with 20 P-40 enemy planes and shot down 12 of them.

The operation continued into June 14. Bombing of the same airfield and military facilities were made. Japanese fighter planes in engagement with 10 P-40 enemy planes were successful in shooting down eight of them.

The attack was continued with unremitting vigor on June 15. More important places of the city were the object of bombings. Fire started from 12 different places of the city. After an aerial duel with seven enemy P-40 planes the Japanese raiders shot down two of them. Japanese fighter planes also were engaged in combat with 20 enemy aircraft and shot down eight of them, consisting of three P-40 planes, one Spitfire plane and four Buffalo planes.

Destroyed Enemy Ships

On the fourth day Japanese bombers dropped direct-hit bombs on two small enemy ships and railway wharf. Moreover, important military establishments were set ablaze at 13 places. A serious explosion took place at a group of heavy oil tanks. After fighting two P-40 enemy planes Japanese planes shot them down. Japanese fighter planes were engaged with 20 enemy P-40 planes and shot down 14 of them.

WAR OF 'ATTRITION' IS ADOPTED BY AXIS

By Gnawing Away at the Allied Naval Strength, Final Blow Can Be Dealt

Special

BERLIN, June 18.—The strategic recipe of "attrition" dates back to the British war laboratory of World War days when the German front as a whole in its unparalleled steadfastness could not be affected by any other means of attack, and when the time factor was allotted the chief role in breaking it up, states the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News).

In this war, this gnawing away, and wearing down was repeated in the Lofotes Islands, in the West Fjord, at St. Nazaire and Caen, this time against the German coastal front, and again as a substitute for the great offensive, on the second front, which was believed to be outside the realm of possibility.

Strategy of Attrition

It is undoubtedly correct that the strategic idea of attrition is useful when due to a misproportion of strength a concentrated offensive operation cannot be carried out, or when the enemy cannot be got at in any other way. If the war theater is very extensive, a combination of offensive and attrition according to the requirements of the belligerents is possible.

However, as far as the Axis Powers are concerned it would mean suicide should they attempt with their numerically inferior naval forces to battle with the British Home Fleet or now even with a combined Anglo-American fleet in order to force a decision in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

The weaker naval Powers have the best chances of success if by continual shifting of fighting centers, by the formation of new centers of gravity, by ever fresh and changing threats to his sea communications they force the enemy to split up his naval forces, chase him over the seven seas, cause ever greater wear and tear to his vessels and thus force the latter to waste ever more time with repairs, and finally entice him into the best position for an attack by their own vessels.

Prospects are favorable, however, only if with the above a tenacious warfare against merchant shipping, which is the most vulnerable point of the British opponent, goes hand in hand.

The sinking of a United States battleship of the 'Maryland' class by an Italian submarine constitutes only a link in the chain of attrition tactics, to which the Royal Oak, Barham, and Hood, which were sunk, and the Malaya, Valiant, and Queen Elizabeth, which were severely damaged, fell victim.

Success Already Seen

The death struggle of the Bismarck went to show how hard the British Admiralty was put at that time to concentrate, in time, a superior number of battleships. The vast extension of the naval front, from the North Cape to Biarritz, and from Gibraltar to Alexandria makes its inexorable demands on the heaviest units wherever the formation of a new center of gravity by Axis forces may be expected. And this in the end always means that battleships will have to be employed.

The outbreak of war in the Pacific added many thousands of nautical miles to the coasts and shipping routes which must be protected and thereby, as far as the Tripartite Powers were concerned, created particularly favorable conditions for the preliminary stage of attrition, namely the splitting up of the enemy's forces. The fact that the British and Americans still applied the strategy of the western war theater to the eastern one after the Hawaii debacle, despite entirely different conditions there, remains an unexplained riddle.

Obviously the lengthy preoccupation in the western war theater caused the British and Americans, when the war in East Asia broke out, to remain blind to the fact that in the Pacific it was not the protection of merchant shipping or the prevention of enemy landings that mattered, but that the complete annihilation of the enemy fleet alone was important, together with which all other questions would automatically solve themselves.

The way things went, however, the British and Americans with their half-hearted measures of attrition verily offered themselves in sacrifice to an opponent who hardly received a scratch. If today a disinterment could be effected it would most probably be found that Horatio Nelson has turned over in his grave.

Koki Hirota Chosen Thai Mission Head

(Continued From Page 1)

said Saturday that the decision of the Japanese Government to dispatch at this juncture the felicitation mission to Thailand is deeply significant in that there is not the slightest doubt that it will strengthen further the bond of alliance between the two countries. They asserted that Thailand's cooperation in prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia is profoundly appreciated by the Japanese Government and people, and that it is highly gratifying for the sake of the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

Heading Mission to Thailand

To return the courtesy on the part of the Thai Government of dispatching to Japan a Special Mission headed by former Prime Minister Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena and Staff to felicitate the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Alliance Treaty, the Imperial Japanese Government has announced through the Board of Information that the Grand Mission for Felicitation on the Japan-Thai Alliance headed by the Grand Envoy Koki Hirota, (shown on left), former Prime Minister, and Yasukichi Yatabe, (right), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, together with other personages will be sent to Thailand.

300,000 Japanese In U.S. Pray for Japan's Victory

Asahi Correspondent in Berlin Obtains Reports From Axis Diplomats, Scribes Returning to Germany

How the faces of the people of America fell at the news of the defeat of the American forces in the battle of Pearl Harbor on the very day that the War of Greater East Asia started, and how the 300,000 Japanese residents in American territory, including the Americans of Japanese descent, under detention in remote, woody regions, are praying for a final Japanese victory in the world's biggest war, are told in a dispatch from the Berlin correspondent of the Asahi under date of June 19 appearing in Saturday afternoon's edition of the paper.

The correspondent's account was based on the talks he had with German diplomats and newspaper men who had reached home from the United States under an agreement for the exchange of non-combatants in Germany and America.

The remarks which the correspondent credited to the repatriated Germans interviewed begin with an account of the way in which the people of America faced the Greater East Asia War.

"It was a clear and calm Sunday in America when the War of Greater East Asia started.

"From early morning hours the State Department and the Japanese Embassy in Massachusetts Street were ominously subdued.

Envoys Inform Hull

"At 2 p.m. that day, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, in the company of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, turned up at the State Department. In the meeting which followed with Secretary of State Hull, he delivered Japan's reply that was the end of Japan's diplomatic relations with America.

"At that very moment, several thousand miles away, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese Naval Air Force was pounding the enemy base of Hawaii.

"At the same time, the enemy base of Pearl Harbor, the Gibraltar of the Pacific as American navy men boastfully called it, was on the point of going out of existence in a terrific onslaught by the combined Japanese Air and Naval Forces.

"On the afternoon of that well-remembered day, the U.S. Capital wore a face as pale and as dismal as President Roosevelt's countenance.

"As the afternoon wore on, a big crowd of people collected in front of the Japanese Embassy. Each in the throng did nothing but shout "Jap" to the face of the building before which he stood.

The mien of the crowd was that of a man who has lost his mental balance in the face of a disaster.

"We Germans instinctively surmised that what had been anticipated had come.

"From the night of that unforgettable day Ambassador Nomura, Ambassador Kurusu, Minister Kaname Wakasugi, and other Japanese diplomats were confined to the Embassy and ambassadorial residence.

"The following day, these diplomats were joined by their families.

"Goro Morishima, Consul-General in New York, and his official subordinates were in conference the afternoon of that fatal day. American police officers intruded, and took them to the Consul-General's official residence in East 76th Street, where they were placed under detention.

"At about the same time, the other Japanese consular offices in the United States were closed simultaneously and all the staff members detained.

"The American authorities were prompt to brand the 300,000 Japanese residents in American territory as the most dangerous enemy subjects.

On the night of that day on which the face of the world was changed, the more important of men in the branches of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mitsubishi Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, and Bank of Japan throughout America, as we learned later, were rounded up by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, President Roosevelt's secret service headquarters employing more than 5,000 men throughout the country, and were confined to the immigration concentration camp on Ellis Island.

"There were 16 Japanese newspaper correspondents in New York and Washington at the time of the outbreak of the war.

"Three of them, all Asahi men, were arrested in Washington, and sent to the immigration concentration camp in Philadelphia.

"All the correspondents in New York, who included Asahi, Domei, and Yomiuri men, were placed under custody and sent to Ellis Island.

"We German and Italian diplomats and journalists were taken to a hotel in a hilly district of West Virginia almost immediately after the start of the war, and there we were watched over by a large number of American police officers.

"It was our understanding that the Japanese diplomats and consular officials and their families from all parts of the United States were removed to the Hotel Homestead in a mountain resort of Virginia between late December and the middle part of January.

"At first the Japanese lived completely isolated from us. Then they lived in promiscuity with us at the Hotel Greenbrair. At this time the Japanese had increased in number to more than 300, after Yoshiaki Miura, Minister to Mexico, and Ribin Akiyama, Minister to Panama, had joined them. We were told that there were five child births among the Japanese during their confinement with us.

"We parted from the Japanese in early May. At that time, the number of Japanese was in the neighborhood of 350.

"Ambassador Nomura told us that he was gaining weight dangerously through want of exercise. But we find him in good health and high spirits.

"The Ambassador impressed us as a man who was only praying for a Japanese victory in the war, having done what he could to avert conflict.

"The Japanese gathered in the main hall of the hotel on April 29, the occasion being Tenchosetsu, Imperial Birthday, and celebrated the day in a manner which impressed us, their fellow German and Italian prisoners, profoundly.

"Since it is a hotel located within a first class health resort in America, most up-to-date facilities and good food are available, but the presence of many armed guards surrounding the building make it most unpleasant for the internees.

"With the exception of the New York Times, which is delivered a day behind, all newspapers and magazines are denied the inmates, but they are permitted to listen in on radio broadcasts. However, as the news coming over the wave is mostly for propaganda purposes, they are far from being interesting to those who have sense enough to picture the real situation.

"Even the Americans, however, could not conceal from the public the fall of Batavia, the capitulation of Singapore, the smashing victories scored by the Imperial Navy off Malaya, Bay of Bengal, etc., and whenever these pleasant news were disclosed, the nationals of the Axis Powers used to drink toasts to the success of the Japanese Forces.

"One vital problem which is causing a great deal of apprehension to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, is the safety of the 300,000 Japanese residents, including those in Hawaii, and Nisei.

"Though nothing definite has been revealed, the articles in the New York Times give every indication that some 112,000 Japanese including Nisei living in California have been removed to regions east of the Rockies or Sierra Nevada since March this year by order of Lieutenant-General David, Commander of the Western Defense Headquarters. It is further disclosed that there remain no traces of the famous Japanese town in Los Angeles or the 'Little Tokyo.'

"At the outset of the war, the American Government, from the democratic principle of equal freedom, shouted far and wide that protection will be given to Nisei and even to other Japanese who pledge loyalty to the United States, but with the aggravation of the war situation following the Allies' loss of Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, and other vital advanced outposts, the attitude underwent a 180 degree change, bringing undue pressure to bear upon the Japanese residents.

"A climax was reached in the discriminative treatment of Japanese when President Roosevelt himself declared that all Japanese people including even Nisei who have every legal right to an American citizenship will hereafter be regarded as enemy nationals most harmful to the United States, driving out some 112,000 such people from the western coast of America on the pretext of it being a military zone.

"Gathered from the articles appearing in the Times alone, thousands upon thousands of Japanese had to forsake their farms and other businesses which they built up through years of sweat and blood and driven into the interior.

"Bundling up a few of their personal effects, these people have been obliged to take refuge at Owens Valley in the interior of California or at Parker, an Indian reservation on the banks of the Colorado River.

"However, in the different states of the western and central regions, where group immigration of the Japanese was allowed during wartime, a meeting was held which was attended by the governors and chief justices of these states, about the first of April and the problem as to whether this immigration should be permitted or not was discussed. By order of the President this immigration was to be permitted, although reluctantly, by these states. And by the permission of the wartime immigration bureau and wartime citizens supervision bureau, such states as Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and South Dakota were each made to receive about 10,000 Japanese immigrants respectively. Besides this, at Los Angeles the Japanese town was destroyed and as there were no place to receive the Japanese immigrants, the Santa Anita race course as well as eight other group residential districts were set aside for them. Here it is said that there are several tens of thousands of them.

"All patients and women, who were residing in war zones, were prohibited from going outdoors during the hours of 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. of the following morning. They are all placed under the strict surveillance of the police authorities.

"According to the figures published by the United States Government on March 8, those who have been arrested and interned as mischievous foreigners, since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, include 3,935 Japanese, 770 Italians and 2,026 Germans, the total of their number coming to 6,731. And among these, there are 300 Japanese including international merchants and agents of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, who all had been sent to the military camp in Maryland from Ellis Island. As for those American citizens of Japanese ancestry who were also included among the internees, some of them are understood to have brought suits against the Government claiming that such treatment is in flagrant violation of the American constitution. But they are understood to have been rejected on the ground that the Government is justified in prohibiting immigration of foreigners in war zones or deporting them in large numbers, inasmuch as it is an inevitable step to be taken by it for the maintenance of peace and order during wartime.

"Seeing the Japanese in this helpless strait, the greedy Jews lost no time in buying from them all the stocks of merchandise they had with them, several thousand dollars worth of them, at exorbitantly low prices, about one tenth of what they were worth. Some of them were found going about here and there in order to purchase restaurants from the Japanese also at bargain prices.

"Since the time when a Japanese submarine made its sudden appearance in the waters off the western coasts of the United States, the pressure brought to bear on the Japanese residing in the western coastal regions by the American authorities became heavier than ever. However, since it is impossible to get these Japanese residents to move to some other places in a very short period of time, there now seems to be a dispute going on between the military authorities and the state authorities as to what should be done about it. After all, it is said that they are planning to get all these Japanese residents in the western coastal regions, numbering from 10,000 to 30,000, to migrate in groups to the remotest outlying districts and force them to engage themselves in land cultivation, agricultural as well as engineering works, or in manufacturing goods for use by the army and navy, such as military gloves and so forth. No doubt these Japanese residents are going to be treated as prisoners and be forced to do hard labor.

"Although my internment life in America was an unpleasant one, I was able to live together and associate with my compatriot diplomats, newspapermen and others and this surely can be made a source of my reminiscences. Let us wish bon voyage and good health to all the Japanese who are to return to Japan soon by virtue of the mutual understanding reached by both Japan and the United States in exchanging their respective interned diplomats."

ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS, FAMINES HIT INDIA

(Continued From Page 1)

would resort to drastic measures of repression immediately after the failure of the parleys conducted by Sir Stafford Cripps, is having recourse to a negative policy of conciliation.

It is mentioned, for instance, that the anti-British movement was so adroitly engineered by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and other leaders that the British authorities failed to discover an excuse for repression. The marked decline in British influence since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it is further suggested, has made it impossible for the British authorities to adopt any large-scale measures of repression, as can easily be gathered from the fact that they are unable even to suppress the present riots. They also fear that the repression of radical elements who are connected wtih the Soviet Union may produce pernicious effects on the Anglo-Soviet Alliance recently concluded and that repressive measures may further result in alienating the Indian moderates who are friendly disposed toward Britain.

Duke's Role Complex

The trip of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of the King of Britain, to India to bridge over, according to reports, a rapidly widening gap between the civil and military authorities in the country, is not affecting in the least the determination of the Indian masses to overcome whatever difficulties may arise in the way of the achievement of national independence, the Hochi reports from Buenos Aires.

Hope of complete independence from their British masters is rising with almost irresistible force in the breasts, of the 350,000,000 people of India ever since the memorable Wardha talks at which the three prominent leaders of India, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, agreed that India must take up arms to make itself a free and independent nation.

It was while Britain was trying to recover from the shock of the decision of the Wardha meeting that the Indian trip of the Duke of Gloucestor was announced.

Speculation Over Visit

The visit of the British King's brother to India at a time when the inhabitants in that country are becoming firmer and firmer in their resolution to strike for national independence, taking advantage of the situation which has been caused by the great victories of the Imperial Japanese Forces and the start of the long awaited offensive of Japan's allies in Europe naturally was an occasion for speculation in neutral countries as to the way in which the brother of the British King can be of any possible help to the settlement of the situation in India of whose gravity the world is in the least doubt.

A report reaching a reliable quarter in Buenos Aires disclosed that the purpose of the Duke of Gloucester's visit to India was to straighten out differences over policy between the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, and General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India.

It has long been a matter of knowledge in informed circles the world over that the Viceroy of India and the chief of the British forces in India are not seeing eye to eye about what to do regarding the situation which finds the Indian masses parting from Britain day by day:

Attitude of Marquis

The Marquis of Linlithgow, according to reports from a quarter in Buenos Aires which usually is a reliable source of information as regards the Anglo Indian muddles, favors the adoption of an attitude untinged with the military in cutting into the ranks of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, who is preaching armed resistance against Britain and winning the Indian masses to the side of those forces in the country which would like to see the Indian people standing at the side of the British in the War of Greater East Asia.

The hand of the titled Governor general of India was seen in the release of more than 2,000 Communists from prisons throughout India which took place on June 13.

Observers were at one in connecting this step with a desire on the Governor general's part to put him in good standing with the Soviet Union preparatory to requesting that country to help to influence the Indian people into lining up behind Britain in the present emergency time.

This position of Marquis Linlithgow is violently opposed by General Wavell.

Wavell Believes in Force

The commander of the British forces in India has a conviction that there is no way to bring the Indian masses to support British policy except through the application of force, and reports credit him with the intention of making India one big battlefield.

The high-handed General was a guiding spirit in the declaration of martial law in Bengal and southeastern parts of India and in the machine-gunning of an indignant crowd, reported influenced by the Communists, in Kashmir on June 10 by the air arm of the army under his command.

The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, had concluded that reconciliation between the Governor General of India and the Commander of the British forces in India must come before anything really effectual could be done by way of halting the independence movement which has been making headway in a manner certainly alarming to Britain since Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian people joined forces in driving Britain out of India.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the leaders of the two nations, it is hardly possible for America and Britain to recover their pre-war status, particularly now that the overwhelming victories of the Axis have well-nigh sealed their fate. It is a pity that the third visit of the British Premier, just as the first and the second had been, will end in a fruitless endeavor, save for a probable success in adding another plausible lie to the fabricated account of the war situation.

Although the Americans, out of their usual habit, might be favorably impressed by Mr. Churchill's visit at least temporarily, the Allied forces, as in the previous cases, will suffer further decisive reverses at the hands of the Axis Powers.

We do not hesitate a second in predicting that the only thing which will follow the current Roosevelt-Churchill conference will be the total collapse of the Anglo-American camp.

Unemployment Disappears

MIYAKO—Needless to say, not only Government officials but those engaged in business as well should aspire to go abroad. The rumor has it that there are at present quite a number of them already making preparations for going to the Japanese-occupied Southern Regions. To permit them to go in unlimited number is, however, something the Government should withhold for the time being, at least until such time seen fit for them to go.

Before long when the time matures for them to go, these capable and ambitious persons may be seen proceeding to these regions in a stream.

Today there is no unemployment situation in Japan. Those who are possessed of the mettle, the spirit, or the muscles are needed more than ever. The only regret is that the number of these ambitious men are limited.

Those longing to go abroad, to the Japanese-occupied Southern Regions, might possibly have the idea that they can make a fortune for themselves but this is erroneous and therefore they are warned against not becoming an easy prey to such an idea, for should they do, they would but become a hindrance to the Government in carrying out its overseas policy.

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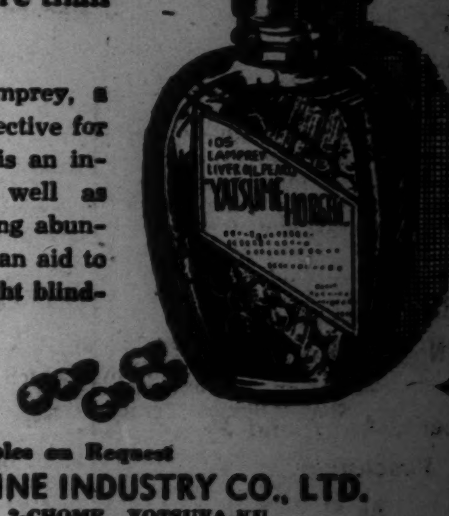

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MANY PEARL DIVERS GIVE LIVES IN SOUTH

5,000 Japanese Victims of Foul Play by Australians in Arafura Sea

Five thousand Japanese have given their lives to develop the pearl-fishing industry in the Arafura Sea, between New Guinea and North Australia, in the past half century, revealed Fukutaro Tange, president of the South Sea Development Concern, in an interview with the Miyako.

Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Tange was active in the Arafura Sea as head of a fleet of more than 170 pearl fishing boats.

Reviewing the history of the development of the pearl-fishing industry in the Arafura with Thursday Island as its base, Mr. Tange said that the first Japanese landed on Thursday Island 65 years ago as a sailor on a foreign vessel. He changed his occupation and became a fisherman.

"Four years later, half a dozen Japanese arrived at Thursday Island to engage in pearl fishing," he stated. "Their skill in fishing and extraordinary endurance under water attracted widespread attention of foreign pearl industrialists, who, therefore, asked their respective consular officials in Yokohama to engage Japanese fishermen for them.

"The result was a rush of Japanese pearl fishers to Thursday Island. Thanks to the strenuous endeavors of the Japanese fishermen, the pearl industry in Arafura Sea was so developed that it accounted for 3,000 out of the world's annual production of 3,500 tons of pearl-shells."

However, at the same time, Mr. Tange disclosed that some 5,000 Japanese fishermen met untimely death in the past half century, adding, "Many Japanese fell victims to foul play plotted by Australian or other foreign pearl industrialists, who hired native assassins to murder Japanese fishermen to frustrate the latter's evergrowing activities.

"Undaunted, however, Japanese pearl fishers in the Arafura Sea gained in activity year after year so that a Japanese pearl-fishing fleet fully lighted at night presented an appearance of a floating Japanese town off North Australia to the astonishment of the Australians."

HUNGARIAN PREMIER SAYS NATION IS FIRMLY UNITED

Government, Army and People Pledge Resolution to Work As One

Prime Minister Nicholas de Kallay on June 18 paid an official visit to the city of Szekelyudvarhely, Transylvania, according to the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency.

In reply to a welcoming address he declared that the Hungarian Government is directing special attention to the problems of Transylvania and is considering the establishment of close and efficient railway communications throughout the country as a task of the first magnitude.

Prime Minister Kallay emphasized that the motive of his visit was to state, before the whole world, that all Hungary, the Government, army, and all the national forces as one united whole recognize the preeminent importance of dealing with problems of the country, and thereby pledge their firm resolution to assist in the task.

He solicited the reflection of those who might entertain ideas that thoughts and powers other than those purely Hungarian in nature existed in this part of Hungary.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister said that his purpose was to prove that the people of the nation are resolved to live or to die for the safety and welfare of Hungarian Transylvania.

COMPROMISE STOPS ENGLISH COAL CRISIS

D.N.B.

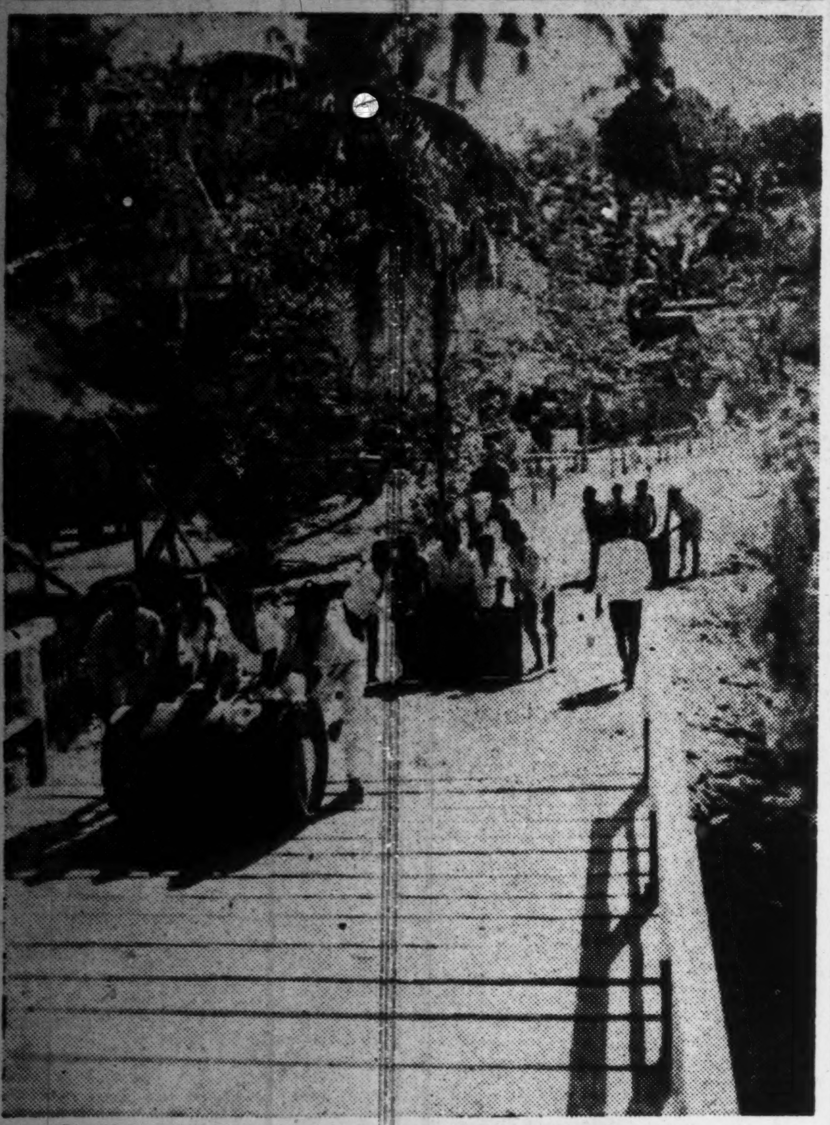
STOCKHOLM, June 17.—Commenting on the political truce in England, the London Daily Herald made the sensational revelation that the coal crisis in England was averted only by an ultimatum of the British Government, according to Swedish newspaper reports.

The Herald claims that if the Labor Party had not consented to the compromise in the House of Commons, the British Government would have had to resign. It was in view of this threat that the members of the House of Commons agreed to the compromise.

The Herald further states that great dissatisfaction about the political truce and about the attitude of the Labor members in the Government has been increasing among party members. There is every likelihood that this tendency would increase further unless the Labor members of Parliament paid closer attention to the party program and showed more backbone in handling social problems.

The paper in this connection recalls the speeches made by Jack Tanner on the occasion of the annual congress of the Trade Union of Metal Workers. He accused British industrial firms of exploiting the war efforts of the British workers for their own egoistic purposes and of working against the establishment of a second front.

Dutch Gasoline Confiscated



In this picturesque photograph, native inhabitants on one of the former Dutch islands in the south are seen busily rolling some of over 400 drums of aircraft gasoline concealed in the wilds of the isle by the Dutch to be turned over to the Japanese.

YOKOHAMA INDIANS MEET; TELEGRAM SENT TO TOJO

Message of Appreciation Dispatched to Premier, Another To Rash Behari Bose

To express their wholehearted gratitude toward the Premier for his constant readiness to aid for "an India rule by Indians" and also to discuss other matters, a meeting of the members of Hindusthan Sangha or Indo Dokuritsu Remmei) was held Friday in the building of the India Association in Yokohama. Topics relating to the present Bangkok conference were discussed in detail during which time all the members present faithfully promised to do their utmost toward helping this great movement.

Copy of the telegram sent to Rash Behari Bose, noted Indian patriot, to wish him every success at the conference and to announce their full cooperation, was read.

At the conclusion of the meeting all the members unanimously agreed to send a telegram of appreciation to Premier General Hideki Tojo. The telegram reads as follows: "We Indians of Yokohama are proud to extend our thanks to your kind excellency for the deep interest that you have been taking in the independence cause of India."

DEARTH OF FARM HANDS WORRYING U.S. PLENTY

Situation Very Bad in Middle West—Gas Rationing Hampers Transportation

Special

LISBON, June 18.—The United States is reported to be suffering from a shortage of farm hands, which, it is feared, will affect the reaping and gathering in of the next harvest.

According to Alistair Cooke, New York correspondent of the London Daily Herald, who has just returned to New York from an extensive tour of the Middle West grain belt, the granary of the United States, this shortage is of the first magnitude.

Another problem facing farmers in the Middle West is the question of transporting grain on account of the drastic rationing of gasoline.

Hungary Enjoys Good Crops

Special

BUDAPEST, June 18.—Excellent weather in the past two weeks has favorably influenced both the winter and spring crops in Hungary, according to a report issued by the Ministry of Agriculure. Maize, potato, sugar beet, and hemp crops promise to give a good yield, it was revealed.

PLENTY RESERVE POWER MANIFESTED BY ITALIANS

Great Confidence Placed in Japanese War Efforts—Ample Foodstuff Seen

In the prosecution of the current war, Italy has sufficient strength in reserve, stated Saburo Sakurai, Secretary of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, in an interview with the Asahi Friday.

Mr. Sakurai, after his stay in Rome, since April of last year, returned home recently. His interview follows:

"Ample confidence is being placed by Italy in Japan which is scoring marvellous war achievements successively since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. All the newspapers in Rome do not fail to laud the Japanese fighting services' victories on the front pages and particular credence is given by Rome citizens to the Imperial Headquarters' announcements.

"Rome has not suffered a single enemy air-raid since the start of the current war, though Naples and Milan have been sometimes subjected to enemy air-attacks. However, with the marvellous war achievements scored against Malta Island, enemy attacks on the regions have greatly decreased in number.

"Italy has much strength in reserve for the prosecution of the war. Women operatives have come to be sighted only recently to meet an increasing demand for manpower. As to foodstuffs there is no apprehension in the least and I can say with safety that country can prosecute the war satisfactorily."

FLOATING HORSE CAUSES SUBMARINE SCARE IN RIO

Whole City Becomes Panic-Stricken—Alarm Sounded, Planes Take to Air

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—Rio de Janeiro experienced last Sunday its greatest sensation during the present war. An enemy submarine was supposedly sighted in Rio harbor. A severe panic was caused and the alarm was sounded. Military planes took to the air and houses near the coast were evacuated, while during two nights searchlights lighted the entire harbor district. Finally the "U-boat" was discovered in the form of a dead horse floating on the water.

Ambassador Sato in Moscow

Domei

KUIBISHEV, June 18.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Kremlin, accompanied by members of the Japanese Embassy, left here by air at 5 a.m. today for Moscow, where the party arrived at 10 a.m. today.

Berlin Radio Begins Innovation of Ringing One Bell Each Time British Ship Is Sunk

Astonishing all Berliners at the outset of the news hour, the Berlin radio, on June 18, began its nationwide broadcast by sounding 30 sharp clangs on a powerful bell sounding like a fire-alarm, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Berlin received here on Saturday, reports Domei.

As soon as the 30 clangs of the bell ended, the deep, unruffled voice of the announcer explained the noise as follows:

The Lloyds Maritime Insurance Company in London has hitherto been ringing a bell every time a British ship was sunk on the high seas, but as the sinking of ships are so frequent of late, the company has stopped the ringing of this bell.

Taking up this very effective and convenient custom, the German broadcasting station will hitherto sound one bell for every British ship sunk.

The 30 bells, which were sounded a few moments ago, are for the 30 British vessels, which were sunk by the Axis submarines between 3 p.m. of June 16, and the same hour of the following day.

WASEDA BEATS KEIO IN 11TH INNING GAME

Annual Basic Classic to Be Repeated Today at Meiji Shrine Stadium

A screaming drive by Nishiura in the 11th-inning, enabled Waseda to topple Keio, 3 to 2 Saturday in the first game of their two-game series at the Meiji Shrine stadium. The hit, which chased in the winning-run from second, came after 3 hours and 15 minutes, and broke up a struggle that teemed with dramatic moments for 11-innings.

Waseda's victory clinched pennant for the idle Meiji nine, who finished their campaign last week with a record of nine wins and a loss.

The first two Waseda men to appear in the 11th were easy outs. Yoshimura then worked Yamamura for a free pass. Ogawa slapped a sizzling liner to Yamamura and when the Keio hurler juggled the ball, all hands were safe. It was a hit.

Nishiura Settles Issue

Nishiura then settled the issue when he kissed the third pitched ball to deep right-center and Yoshimura waltzed in for the winning run. Nishiura's bingle was a mighty clout that could safely be called a double in any ball game.

A two-base hit and an error were the principle events of the sixth-inning uprising with which Keio tied the score at 2-all. Yano got life on first as second sacker Nakajima fumbled his roller after two downs. Tamura, then took the hero's role by smashing a double over third to send Yano home.

Waseda drew first blood in the third-inning when they bunched three hits to score a pair of tallies. Narita, Keio's starting hurler got rid of Yoshimura on a fly to center to start the inning. Ogawa then bounced a hit off Uno's glove and advanced to second on Nishiura's safety through short. Tsujii then sent a bouncer through first for a hit to chase Ogawa home for the first run of the game.

At this stage the Keio bull-pen became a dither of activity with Keio pitchers warming up at a furious pace. Keio's situation worsened as Narita then walked Kyoie on four straight balls and the bags were bulging. Kondo then lifted a lazy floater to left and Nishiura scored from third after the catch. Narita finally retired the side by forcing Kasahara, third to first.

Mita Boys Score

Keio came right back to score a run in the fourth. Sakai walked, was sacrificed to second by Iwamoto. Yano then got life as Ogawa's throw pulled Tsujii off the sack and all hands were called safe. Tamura then bounced a roller to third which Ogawa scooped up and threw to second for an attempted twin-killing. However, Nakajima failed to touch second and the bags were loaded with one down. Yoshimura, plainly rattled, then pitched four consecutive balls to Yamamura forcing in Sakai for Keio's initial run.

Ogawa at this stage then got reprieve from Waseda rooters as he neatly started a double-play to kill off Keio's chances. Uno's sizzling roller was scooped up by Ogawa, who sepped on the bag to force an out automatically and then quickly threw home to catch the Keio runner at the plate for a close play. Keio vigorously protested the decision at the home plate but as usual the umpire was right.

Waseda missed a grand chance of taking the game in their half of the 10th inning. Kyoie started the inning by getting a walk and promptly stole second under Sakai's throw to second. However, Sakai got revenge when he nailed Kyoie with a beautiful throw when the latter took too much liberty off the second sack. Kondo than walked but Kasahara hit into a double play to end the threat.

Waseda missed another tally in the sixth after Yamamura had relieved Narita in the fourth. Mori swinging for second-baseman Nakajima slammed a well-hit double off Yamamura after two downs. Yoshimura then laced a single to left and Mori rounded third attempting to score. Yano fielding the ball nicely cut loose with a nice throw that caught Mori out at home on a close play.

Waseda bounced 11 hits against Keio's six. Nishiura topped the batters by slashing out three safeties in six times at bat, including his game winning double. Yamamura was charged with the defeat.

These two nines will hook up again today from 1:30 p.m.

KEIO	AB	R	H	E
Uno, 3b	6	0	0	1
Nagara, 2b	4	0	1	0
Ohdate, ss	5	0	2	0
Betoh, rf	6	0	1	0
Sakai, c	4	1	0	0
Iwamoto, 1b	2	0	0	0
Yano, lf	5	1	1	0
Tamura, cf	3	0	1	0
Narita, p	1	0	0	0
Yamura, p	2	0	0	0
Nagao, 1b	2	0	0	0
Total	40	2	6	1

WASEDA	AB	R	H	E
Nishiura, cf	6	1	3	0
Tsujii, 1b	5	0	1	0
Kyoie, ss	2	0	0	2
Kondo, c	3	0	2	0
Kasahara, rf	5	0	0	0
K. Nakajima, lf	5	0	1	0
N. Nakajima, 2b	1	0	0	2
Yoshimura, p	4	1	1	0
Ogawa, 3b	4	1	2	1
Mori, 2b	3	0	1	0
Total	38	3	11	5

Keio	000	101	000	00—2
Waseda	002	000	000	01—3

Twobase hits—Tamura, Mori, Nishiura.

Double play—Ogawa, Nakajima to Tsujii; Ogawa to Kondo; Uno, Nagara to Nagaoo; Nagara, Ohdate to Nagao.—Hits off—Narita, 5 in 4 ininnings; off Yamamura—7 in 7 ininings.

Losing pitcher—Yamamura. Time of game 3:16 minutes.

Education Minister Arrives in Nagano On Inspection Trip

Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister, arrived at Nagano Saturday morning on an inspection trip, says Domei. In the morning, the Education Minister inspected educational facilities at the Nagano Prefectural Normal School and the Atomachi Primary School. Later, he made an instructive address at the Nagano Prefectural Office and worshipped at the Shozan Shrine.

CANADA LISTS LABORERS

All Under 35 Without Children Must Report for War Work

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King of Canada today ordered all unmarried and married men, without any children, of 35 years of age or under to register for wartime labor in Canada, according to an Ottawa information received here today.

At present, there are in Canada 1,500,000 workers under the military department and 800,000 working for wartime projects. Out of these workers, 120,000 are females, and it is believed that before next year an additional 100,000 female workers will be employed, the report added.

Sunada Off for South

Shigemasa Sunada, civil adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the southern regions, who had been in Tokyo to make an interim report to the Government, left Gannosu Airfield, Fukuoka, for his post on Saturday, reports Domei.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA SEEN AS BURLESQUE

Daily Mail's Interview on New Methods Likened to Farce By Shaw

Special

BERLIN, June 12.—If it were not known that the Daily Mail of London claims to be a serious paper, one might suppose that the article published regarding its interview with the director of the foreign department of the British Ministry of Information was a satire taken from "Punch," for the new principles of British propaganda methods as brought to light in this interview give the impression of a caricature, according to the latest issue of Der Angriff.

Only Propaganda Remains

It seems that Great Britain has arrived at a point where apparently no other alternative to the dilemma is available but propaganda. The Ministry, however, is apt to forget that the prevailing circumstances and the aims to be achieved must be worthy and beneficial to make the propaganda employed successful. Even with the greatest broadmindedness when viewing the present position and the future plans of the British Empire, this cannot be said.

The fact that the intensification of British propaganda is revealed at the same time as that chosen by Bernard Shaw to predict the downfall of the British Empire, does not lack humor, but is all the funnier since the British propaganda plan could very well have been adapted from a comedy by Bernard Shaw.

In this plan a new idea is introduced, according to which as from now—in the third year of the war—British propaganda circles over the whole world will regularly receive instructions. In order to illustrate the functioning of this new plan, mention is repeatedly made of an imaginary country "Tarambo."

The British propagandists are to go about their task in Tarambo. They are to strengthen the pro-British sentiment and do everything to make impossible an invasion of this country by Axis forces. Should the latter nevertheless manage to gain entrance into that country—no mention is made here of the possibility that British agents would by their action necessitate a possible interference by Axis forces—then the public must be so far agitated in that country, that a possible Axis occupation force would be forced to leave strong contingents in that country.

The pitch of cynicism in Allied propaganda is reached by advocating that the Tarambians under all circumstances be led to believe that after an eventual victory of the allies, the internal affairs of Tarambo would not be interfered with, even if the Tarambians should desire a form of government which is not democratic.

After, by propaganda and various other methods, the home policy of Tarambo has been interfered with, the allies would be so enormously broadminded not even to accord the Tarambians the blessings of democracy.

Tarambians as Scape-Goats

In order to make the Tarambians willing tools of outside influence of every sort, according to the propaganda plan, the confidence of the population in its government is to be undermined. On the economic sphere Tarambo should be made to believe that its fate is linked with that of Great Britain.

All Tarambians now know what they are in for. Even the furthest and most remote country of the world has had its experience of British occupation technique. The world quite well recalls the landing of British troops on Tarambo-Iceland. It also recalls how British domination was upheld in Tarambo-Syria, and also the British incensed uprising in Tarambo-Iraq and the present Anglicization and Bolshevization of Iran.

Bernard Shaw has predicted certain developments of Anglo-American cooperation and the transfer of the domineering Anglo-American rule to Washington in his "Emperor of America."

Perhaps today he could write a book on the deterioration of the British Empire entitled: "Tarambo or the End of the Empire."

AUSSIES REVERT TO HORSES

Minister of Transport, Semple, Gives His Commendation

Special

SAIGON, June 19.—Use of horses again for transport, advocated by Mr. Kyle, M.P., was commended at Christ Church in Wellington by Minister of Transport Semple yesterday, according to reports received here.

Mr. Semple asked Mayor Andrews to undertake the organization of a "Back to the Horse" movement in Wellington. He said horses would have to be acquired compulsorily if necessary and blacksmiths, saddlery and shoeing supplies would have to be found.

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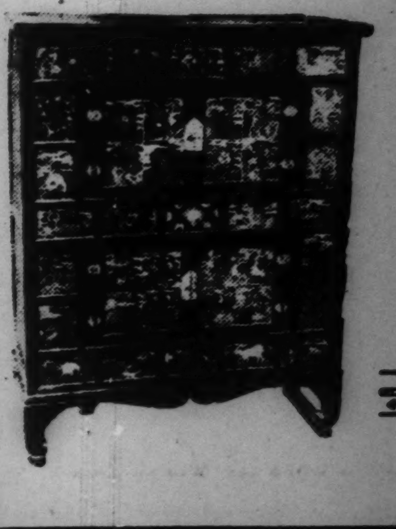

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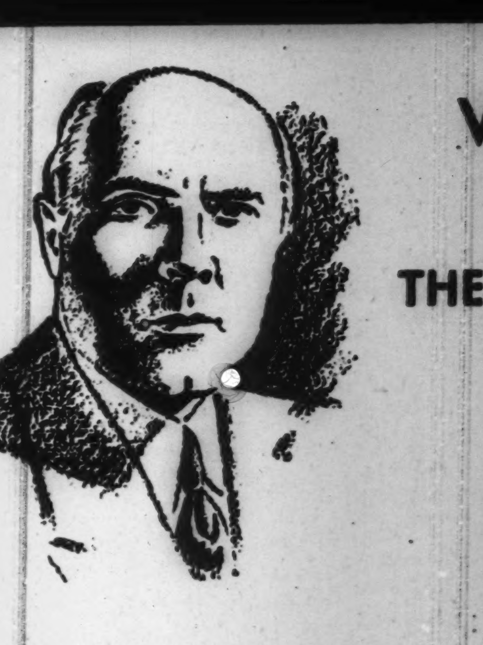

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CRITIC HAILS TALENT OF POETESS YOSANO

Ability Compared to Wordsworth—Gave New Life to Early Meiji Poetry

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

In a tribute to Mrs. Akiko Yosano printed in these columns two weeks ago, she was referred to as a "fixed star" in the sphere of contemporary literature. It may be well to modify this by stating that such is the present writer's personal opinion which, unfortunately, is not shared by the majority of literary critics today. None will gainsay the point that she was a dominant personality in the poetic circles of contemporary Japan. But her poetry? Ah, that is a different matter.

Unfavorable views are in the foreground and the public that once idolized her has dwindled into a sparse minority and is relegated to a dark corner. It is a noteworthy fact that for many years now, few critics have been kindly disposed to Mrs. Yosano's poetry. Worse still, she has been ignored by literary historians, almost without an exception.

Most of the books on contemporary literature make, if at all, only a passing reference to her name, to "Midaregami" (Tangled Hair), her first volume of poetical works, and the monthly Myojo. It is disgraceful that so little importance is attached by critics today to her poetry and the movement its championed.

What is the cause of such harsh displeasure and, worse still, such callous indifference? Are critics deaf to the beauty of her music? Are they so insensitive that they cannot feel the pulse of her rhythm? And have they forgotten with what enthusiasm they once knelt before her and looked up to her as the guiding star of their destiny?

Mannyoshu vs. Poetry

The main reason is one that has to do with the times. Ours is an age of classic revival. The critics point to the Mannyoshu as the worthy pattern on which to base all good poetry. The poets can think of nothing but of following the Mannyo tradition as closely as possible.

Mrs. Yosano was too genuine a poet to sing in falsetto. Neither did she care to clothe her sentiments in borrowed words, nor could she design, by so doing, to accept a minor position in the far fringes of popular favor. But was she not in practice a Mannyo poet herself? She was above theorizing and did not tell people why her poetry was beautiful. It was enough that it came direct from heart, and whether or not it conformed to the prevailing pattern was quite insignificant.

One or two examples will suffice to illustrate how close she was to the Mannyo poets.

> Come and see me
> When, with the pool as a mirror
> And a large comb of jade,
> I comb out my hair.
>
> ---
>
> Like my heart, awaiting you,
> The flowers in my bouquet will
> wither
> Before the night has passed.
>
> ---
>
> I talk not of the way,
> Think not of the future,
> And ask nothing of fame.
> Here we meet face to face,
> My love and I.

Who, in the intervening ten centuries, ever wrote verses like these since the time of the Mannyoshu, in which women, known and unknown, poured out their passion and desires in unsophiscated but powerful strains.

Starts Reform in Poetry

It will be well to recall the circumstances that led to Mrs. Yosano's departure from the main current of literature. Poetry had sunk to the depth of depression during the early years of the Meiji era. It had become a mere artifice in which the only requirement was the number of syllables. As long as a piece of writing contained 31 syllables, neither more nor less, arranged reasonably and in good taste, it was considered poetry. It only needed the pressing of a button to bring about a revolution and save it from perpetual torpor. The button was pressed by Tekkan Yosano, Akiko's future husband.

In March 1894, he wrote an article for the Metropolitan daily, denouncing the apathetic poetasters of his time. He was only 22 years old. Two years later, he published Tozainamboku, a book of poems. His pithily phrased preface rang the bell announcing the dawn of a new era, waking uninspired syllable—arrangers from self contented slumbers.

"I am not a poet by profession," he says, "but hold a definite theory of what poetry should be, be it the traditional 'waka' of 31 syllables or the so called free verse. I differ widely with all the living poets, but there is no use arguing with them." So, without argument, he illustrates his theory by his own compositions.

Of great interest and importance is the introduction contributed to this volume by Shiki Masaoka, Mr. Yosano's potential rival. "I too wish I might ring the bell, even though it is a broken one, and brandish the sword, though rusted. But alas, I am not equal to the task of innovating a new fashion, and regret that I have no claim in the renaissance which Mr. Yosano has so ably initiated." This passage is well worth remembering.

From 1896 on until about 1908, when the Myojo was discontinued, the Yosanos dominated the world of poetry, undisputed and without a peer, counting among their followers all the future champions of a hostile cause.

Comparable to Wordsworth

The position of the Yosanos, especially Mrs. Yosano, in the history of Japanese literature is comparable to that of Wordsworth in English literature. Wordsworth represented a revolt against the pseudo-classicism of Pope, whose poetry was witty and polished but lacked moral elevation, loftiness of thought or feeling for humanity and nature.

The Yosanos' predecessors possessed all the qualities of the pseudo-classical poets: their artificiality, skill in the mechanics of versification and stylistic refinement; but lacked all that Pope had lacked. "My purpose was to imitate and, as far as possible, to adopt the very language of men I have wished to keep the reader in the company of flesh and blood there will be found little of what is usually called poetic diction." A quotation from Wordsworth's Preface to Lyrical Ballads, this might have been written by Mrs. Yosano, had she felt the need of writing a preface to Tangled Hair. For in it all her poems are "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings," as Wordsworth advocated poetry to be.

Incidentally, the English romanticists and the Yosanos came into being under similar political circumstances. Wordsworth was admittedly a child of the French Revolution; the Yosanos had just seen the old order crumble and give place to a new one in the Restoration of Meiji era. Political liberty and individual equality were a new gift to men, and the individual was asserting himself now that the shackles of feudal bondage had broken to pieces.

So in modern Japan, romantic poetry saw its flowering nearly a hundred years after it swept over Europe. Almost as soon as its cause was established in Japan, the contemporary European tide of realist literature began washing these shores, and our men of letters were powerless against its overwhelming force. The romanticists were extremely short-lived; the scenes changed abruptly; and now the champions in the literary arena were the realists.

In prose, it was men like Balzac and Zola that set shining examples for our novelists. In poetry, inspiration and model were sought elsewhere; our poets turned once again to the ancient Mannyoshu. Compared with the subsequent anthologies which are conspicuously subjective, the Mannyoshu is remarkably objective and its objectivity was considered synonymous with "realism."

Attacked by Critics

Akiko Yosano was close to the Mannyo poets in spirit, but not sufficiently so, they held. Her language, they insisted, was much too modern and naked and lacked elegance as well as overtone. Shiki Masaoka, once a colleague of the Yosanos in the campaign against the pseudo-classicism of the early Meiji period now broke away from their fold and started a vigorous movement. Shiki would not have had such immediate success had it not been for the unfortunate fact that the Yosanos by that time had drained their originality. As it was, Shiki's "return to the Mannyo" movement obtained a quick following and has reigned supreme up to this day.

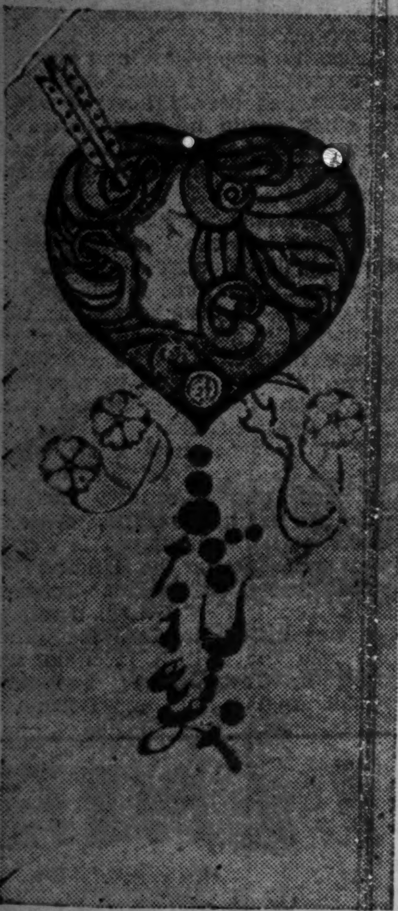
Mrs. Yosano was an inspired artist, while the new group of poets were disciplined craftsmen. The artist, once his inspiration has left him, has lost his pou sto. The disciplined craftsman can at least produce will-designed verses even without emotional stimulation. High-pitched strains, like those of Akiko Yosano, cannot long be sustained. So from among the ruins of romanticism rose realism, less inspired, to be sure, but more tenable and on surer grounds.

The poetry of the present Mannyo followers—be it classicist, realist or objective—owes immeasurable debts to Akiko Yosano. It was she who breathed new life into the moribund poetry of the early Meiji era. Again it was she who prepared the stage for them and supplied them with a background again which to move.

Clearly it was the romanticism of Akiko that provided the greatest stimulus for the subsequent rise of Mannyo-style realism. Literary fashions come and go in a cycle, and it is unthinkable that the pseudo-classicism of the early Meiji period could have been followed directly by the classicism of today. Mrs. Yosano was a necessary link to complete the cycle.

When a new cycle gets under way and romanticism again dominates the world of poetry, then she will surely be looked up to as the paragon of good poetry. One so faithful to one's cause cannot expect to be popular when that cause is lost. In this knowledge, lovers of her poetry may console themselves in the midst of hostile criticism.

Her First Volume



The cover illustration from "Tangled Hair" (Midaregami), first published in 1901 by Mrs. Akiko Yosano.

BRILLIANT CONCERTS GIVEN DURING WEEK

Grand Sonata Evening and in Memoriam Weingartner Among Star Events

Concerts proving of interest in particular to the foreign community of Tokyo were among the numerous musical events held during the past several days, including a Grand Sonata Evening presented at the Hibiya Public Hall, Thursday, June 18, a Concert In Memoriam Felix Weingartner, at the Sangyo Kaikan; a Japanese-German-Italian Symphony Program, at the Meiji University Memorial Hall, and several others.

One of the largest turn-outs of foreign residents in recent years was seen among the capacity audience which thronged the Hibiya Public Hall, last Thursday, to hear Professors Alexandre Moguilewsky (violin) and Leo Sirota (piano) in a program of three sonatas. Both artists, who have been connected as musical instructors with the Tokyo Academy of Music, have during more than a decade been occupying leading places in the concert life of this country.

Richard Strauss' Sonata in E flat major, a work which is not frequently heard in Tokyo, opened the program followed by Cesar Franck Sonata in A major. A special favorite with Japanese music lovers concluded the evening: Beethoven's Sonata in A major, which is popular the world over under the name of the "Kreutzer Sonata."

Perfect Combination Heard

Two soloists of the highest artistic standards were blended together that evening in performances of the utmost chamber-musical perfection, fully redeeming the expectations which habitual concert-goers associate with the combination Moguilewsky-Sirota. While each of the two players gave his best in technical polish and musical accuracy, their joint efforts served above all the thorough presentation of the three works which were heard in rare precision of coordinated playing and supreme purity of musical interpretation. Applause of unusual proportions and vehemence was bestowed upon the two artists in recognition for a most enjoyable evening of chamber music.

Of special interest to the foreign community of Tokyo also proved the concert in Memoriam Felix Weingartner given at the Sangyo Kaikan in honor of the late Swiss conductor, by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim. Among those attending the event were the Swiss Minister and Madame C. Gorge, accompanied by several members of the Legation staff and other Swiss residents who joined in the tribute being offered to their great compatriot; Madam Arsene-Henry, wife of the French Ambassador; the Finnish Minister, Dr. G. Idman, and representatives of the diplomatic missions of Thailand, Denmark, Hungary, and other neutral and friendly nations.

The program opened solemnly with the playing of the Adagio from the Sixth Symphony, composed by Felix Weingartner in commemoration of the death of Franz Schubert, which was heard for the first time in a local concert. The performance left a deep impression on the audience, which was still enhanced as orchestra, conductor, and audience remained motionless when the curtain fell after the last note of the Adagio had sounded out.

Concerto for String Orchestra, arranged by Felix Weingartner from an original work by G. B. Lully, 17th century French composer, was also included in the commemorative part of the program, which was a worthy tribute to the great merit which the late musician has earned in his efforts for the musical culture of Japan. It is recalled that Felix Weingartner brought the musical progress of Japan to the attention of international musical circles five years ago when he visited this country and directed a series of concerts with the New Symphony Orchestra. Again, after he left, he promoted international interest in the development of Japanese music by establishing the Felix Weingartner Prize for Japanese Composers in collaboration with the Society for International Cultural Relations (Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai). Several of the young composers who achieved fame through winning the Weingartner Prize were among those attending the concert.

Special Symphonic Event

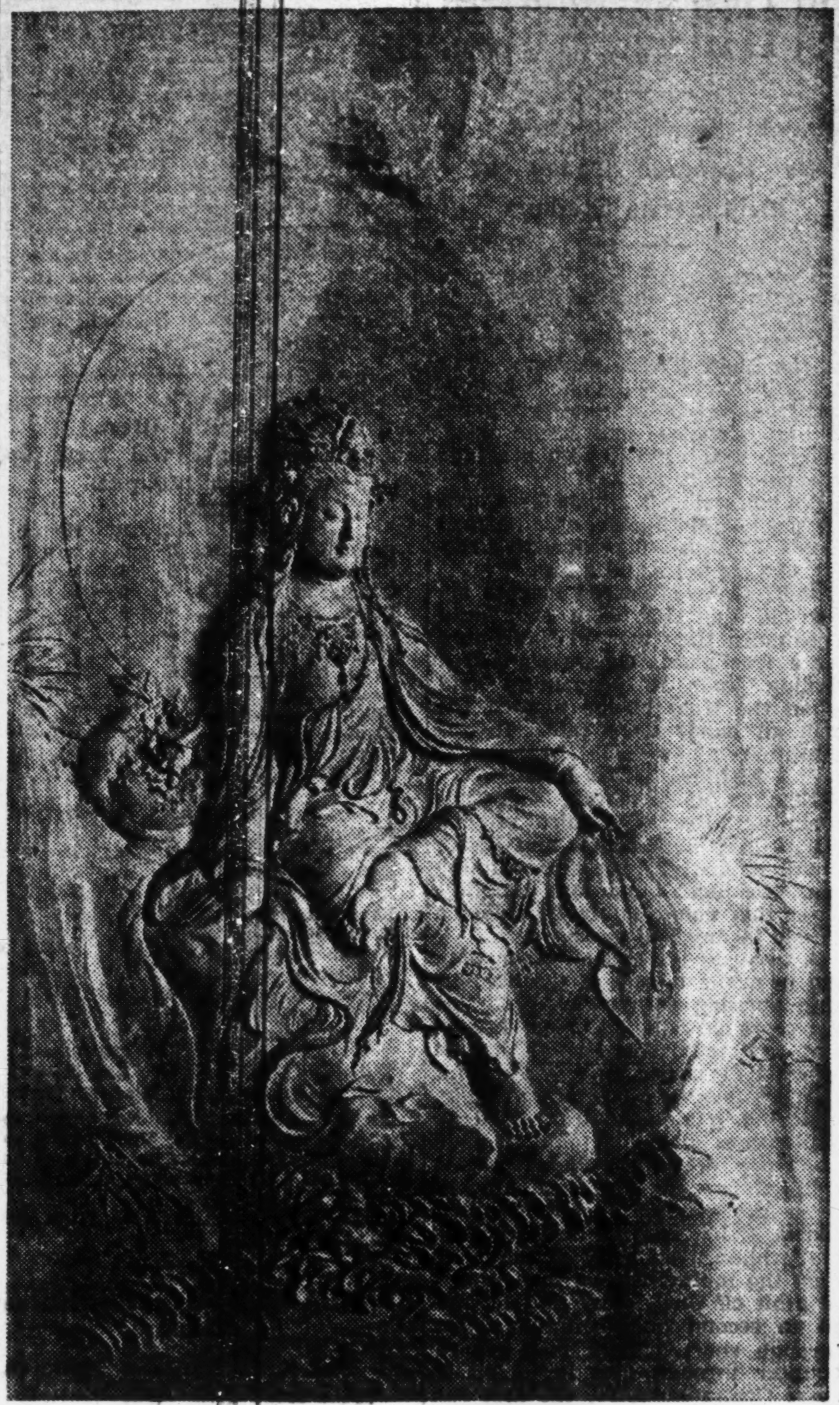
Tchaikovski's Serenade for String Orchestra, with the popular waltz as its second movement; Gustav Mahler's Adagietto for strings and harp, from the Fifth Symphony, and Klaus Pringsheim's Kleine Suite in Altem Stil were heard in the second part of the program. The Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra, which has been making steady progress since its organization at the beginning of the now ending concert season, gave perhaps its best performance in the beautiful Mahler Adagietto. Professor Pringsheim received a special ovation after the playing of his Suite under his baton. For the autumn season, the orchestra has announced a Bach cycle of four concerts which will be anticipated with interest.

Another concert which stressed international musical culture in its very choice of program was the Concert of Japanese, German, and Italian Music presented twice before capacity houses last Sunday at the Meiji University Memorial Hall by the Meiji University Symphony Orchestra, directed by Katsukichi Obara. The Japanese work given was Etenraku, a piece of ancient court music arranged by the late Naomaro Konoye and transcribed for a modern symphony orchestra by Viscount Hidemaro Konoye.

While the highly difficult orchestration of this work proved to be somewhat beyond the capacities of the Meiji students orchestra, they did very nicely in one of the German numbers, Johann Strauss' "Emperor Waltz," and their attempt to penetrate into the spirit of the German classics in Beehoven's Seventh Symphony deserved much praise.

In the Italian part of the program, Miss Miho Nagato's rich and beautiful soprano voice was featured in selections from Verdi's "La Traviata," given with the assistance of Nobusuke Narumi, tenor.

White-Robed Kannon



By KOMEI ISHIKAWA (1852-1913)
Owned by the Tokyo Imperial Household Museum

This is a great piece of work in relief. No color is applied, but the natural grain of the wood is skilfully utilized. Komei Ishikawa was born in Edo (present Tokyo), and studied ivory carving under Masamitsu Kikukawa. Shortly after the establishment of the Tokyo Art School, he became professor and taught ivory carving there. Besides ivory, he excelled in wood carving; his bas-relief especially has rarely been surpassed. He was on the judging committee of the former Art Exhibition of the Education Ministry and was also artist to the Imperial Household. Photo by K.B.S.

SWIMMING POOLS OPENED

Shiba and Hamacho Park Tanks Now Available

With the advent of sultry summer days, the municipal swimming pools in Shiba and Hamacho Parks were opened formally Friday with due ceremony, reports Domei.

Mermaids and mermen of the capital, who have been awaiting the opening of the municipal swimming pools for many days, are now able to make use of the above swimming facilities at 10 sen per hour, boys and girls at 5 sen, and infants at 2 sen.

EXHIBIT HALL, LIBRARY SET

For Purpose of Promoting People's Knowledge of Sphere

With a view to promoting the people's knowledge of the history, politics, culture and economic conditions of Greater East Asia, the Tokyo Municipality, the Nippon Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Dai-Nippon Koa Domei and other organizations concerned have decided to establish the Greater East Asia Resource Exhibition Hall and a library, says the Kokumin.

A preparatory meeting was held on Friday at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi, where the representatives of the said organizations conferred on the preparations for the projected plan.

According to the decision reached at the meeting, Ryutaro Nagai, former Overseas Minister, Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo, Aiichiro Fujiyama and others will back the move as members of the preparatory committee.

The plan for establishing the Greater East Asia Club, Koa University and the Koa Training Institute is also afoot, the report adds.

IRANIAN OIL FIELDS GUARDED

Britain Takes Steps Owing to Sabotage Acts

Special

ANKARA, June 18.—The British authorities have ordered additional precautionary measures in the oil fields of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in south Iran following several sabotage acts against important oil installations, such as the pipeline to Abadan.

Among other things, all traffic at night has been prohibited in roads and districts surrounding the company's holdings. At the same time railway guards and police on roads have been reinforced by special military patrols.

Universities to Receive Valuable Books On Technology and Science From the South

About 6,000 foreign books on science and technology, which were seized by Japanese troops when they advanced into French Indo-China in September, 1940, will be donated through the Board of Technology to universities, colleges and libraries in the country, reports Domei.

The books are reprints of various foreign books on mathematics, physics, chemistry and engineering, which the United States had been sending through French Indo-China to Chungking for the purpose of helping students of science and technology there.

The Board of Technology, which received these books through the Technical Headquarters of the War Office this spring, has decided to donate them to universities, colleges and libraries in the country in view of the difficulty of importing foreign books.

After consulting with the Education Ministry the Board of Technology will decide which university, college and library will receive these books. It is understood that the distribution will be favorable for the newly established schools.

These books, according to the Board of Technology authorities, include many valuable books on civil engineering, natural science and chemistry. They also include a large number of valuable pamphlets explaining clearly aircraft and radio technique. The Board of Technology intends to take similar steps whenever European books arrive here from southern regions, according to the authorities.

3 MILLION ARE STILL UNEMPLOYED IN U.S.

Figure Is Enlarged Enormously If Part-Time Workers Are Added

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—The total of unemployed in the United States still numbers over three million to whom must be added several more millions of people employed only on part-time jobs, it was stated today by the London correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Social-Demokraten.

The correspondent declares that the adoption of United States business life to the requirements of the war industries is encountering serious difficulties, while at the same time the danger of a monetary inflation is rising constantly.

Apparently the United States authorities have hitherto failed in both the absorption of the surplus purchasing power, and the decrease of production of consumption goods. Price control, likewise, is meeting with considerable difficulties, and, moreover, has been introduced too late.

The Swedish correspondent hints that London quarters are paying great attention to these developments in the United States, and he cites in this connection a leading article in the Manchester Guardian, in which it is pointed out that the United States cannot stem the ever growing pressure of inflation without far-reaching and strict rationing.

Music Notes

German organ music will be presented by Eisaburo Kiyoka at his fifth pipe organ recital at the Gothic chapel of Tokyo Women's University, from 3 p.m. today. Works by Handel, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Reger, Liszt, and others will be played. The last in the series of recitals will be held Sunday, June 28, featuring Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation".

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Kazuo Yamada will offer its fifth Sunday concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 1 p.m. today with the following program Mozart, "Figaro" Overture; Rossini, "William Tell" Overture; Shukichi Mitsukuri, Two Poems, Saint-Saens, "Carnaval des Animaux"; and Borodin, "Polovtian Dances". The soloists include Miss Yasuko Tani and Miss Mayako Muroi, piano; Ushichi Omura, 'cello; H. Terada, double-bass; M. Yoshida, flute; T. Yamamura, clarinet, and Sotaro Komori, xylophone.

The annual "Promenade Concert" usually held by the orchestra in summer has been cancelled for this year.

Meiji University harmonica society will present its annual spring concert at the Meiji University memorial hall, 1 and 6 p.m. today with the assistance of Soichiro Namioka, baritone, Miss Shonobu Miyagi, soprano, and others.

Several well-known singers, including Miss Sueko Hiraharo, mezzo-soprano, Miss Chieko Komori, soprano, Miss Sada Sasaki, alto, and others, will participate in an "Evening of Vocal Solos and Duets" at the Sangyo Kaikan Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Monday. German works by Mozart, Weber, Meyerbeer, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven will be heard. A number of particular interest is a group of songs by Leo Blech famed conductor-composer, which will be sung by Miss Hirahara, Miss Aiko Kurosawa will be at the piano.

Under the auspices of the Ishikawa Bunka Shinkokai and with the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, two vocal and dance programs will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, from 6:30 p.m. to raise funds for a rural welfare movement. Miss Takako Mikami, soprano, Miss Kikue Takita, soprano, Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, Miss Ryuko Umebono, dancer, and Takashi Masuda with his ballet troupe will appear.

In commemoration of the first death anniversary of the late Eliana Pavlova, Russian dancer and ballet teacher, who was in the service of the Japanese Army, many leading Japanese dancers including several of her former pupils will join in a grand dance program to be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6 p.m. Friday, June 26, under the auspices of the contemporary ballet department of the National Japanese Dancing League. The merits of the late Pavlova for the development of the Japanese dancing art will be extoled on that occasion in an address by Mitsuru Ushiyama, noted music and dance critic. Among the foremost dancers appearing in the program are Miss Akiko Tachibana, Miss Yaoka Kaitani, Yusaku Azuma, Shigeru Fujita, Miss Ryuko Umezono, Takashi Masuda, Miss Suzuko Kawakami, Goro Yamada, Miss Seiko Takata, Toshi Komori, and several others. Yukichi Ko and his trio will furnish the musical accompaniments.

As the concert season nears its end, light music is gradually replacing classicals programs on the concert schedule. Light music fans may choose between two musical entertainments Saturday, June 27, both starting at 6 p.m. Ichiro Fujiyama and his band, Miss Shizuko Kasagi and her band, Tadashi Osanai, accordionist, the Coconut Light Music Band, and others will appear in a Welfare Music Summer Evening at the Nihon Seinenkan. Miss Kasagi and Mr. Osanai are also scheduled to participate the same evening in a patriotic light music program at the Gunjin Kaikan, together with Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band, Fukuo Tanaka and his band; Miss Junko Ozawa, dancer; the South Seas Light Music Band, and the Yukichi Ko Trio.

With a series of four performances of Gounod's "Faust," opera in five acts based on Goethe's drama, to be given at the Kabuki Theater from Monday, June 29, to Wednesday, July 1, the Japan Chorus Society will commemorate the 15th anniversary of its establishment. The work will be staged in a Japanese version by Hidekichi Hibino, under the direction of Keizo Horiuchi and the musical direction of Masao Shinohara, with stage and costumes designs by Ryotaro Mitsubayashi.

The leading parts will be cast as follows, Faust, Yoshie Fujiwara; Mephisto, Eiichi Uchida; Valentin, Hidekichi Hibino alternating with Takeshi Tameta; Wagner, Goro Murao, alternating with Gisuke Tomita; Margarethe, Miss Kikue Takita, alternating with Miss Kiyoko Otani; Marthe, Miss Chieko Komori, alternating with Miss Tayo Kaneko.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, a popular symphony concert will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Friday, June 26.

Miss Ruriko Tominaga, piano, and the Matsumoto string quartet (formerly known as the Philharmonic Quartet) will perform at a Chamber Music Evening, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, June 29, at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program consists of a Japanese String Quartet composed by Akira Ogura; piano pieces by Chopin and Liszt, and Beethoven's Piano Trio Opus 97.

Mixed Views Given On Churchill Visit

(Continued From Page 1)

velt, told the press today that the actions of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are as secret as Anglo-American military operations, it is reported.

Visit Seen as Escape Trip

Domei

ROME, June 19.—Concerning Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Washington, well-informed circles here declared that this tour, as has become evident by his two previous visits to the United States, is nothing but his usual escape trip when the public denouncement against the government has become intensified.

As American news agencies report that Churchill's visit to Washington has blasted away the gloomy war reports from the Libyan front, such a theatrical airtrip of the 70 years old Prime Minister to the United States capital is nothing but an attempt to patch up the sorrowful reports of the miserable defeats on land and in the naval battle in the Mediterranean, these circles said.

It is also reported that the main points to be discussed at the Roosevelt-Churchill conversation, aside from such a patch-up policy of defeats, will include effective measures to cope with the ever-increasing losses to British and American shipping.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 6-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Sunday

Morning

6:30 Talk, "Combined Strength," by Kunihiko Okura; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music: Organ solo "Oratorio Overture" (Bach); Piano solo, "Overture and Fuga," (Bach).
8:30 "Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 27th Edition).
9.00 Kaiyo Wind Music Band; Dai Toa Chorus' War Songs.
11.00 Last Week's Events (Phonofilm).

Afternoon

12:30 Music Suit "Songs of Beginning Summer," by Yukiko Todoroki (Vocal solo), Minosuke Tajima (Violin) and Akebono Chamber Music Band.
1:00 Narration: "Hospital Ship" (T. Okada), by Announcer Akanuma.
1:20 Tokyo "Big Six" College Baseball Keio vs. Waseda, Relayed From Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium.

Evening

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "Konyo Aoki, the Sweet Potato Pioneer of Japan," by Masao Tokuyama and others.
6.30 Chamber music, by Yoshihiro Ota (Flute), Hiroshi Takigawa (Viola), Toku Suzuki (Cello) and Toshi Ogura (Guitar); "Unfinished Quartet" (Schubert).
7:30 This Week's War Situation.
8:00 Radio Drama: "Hahako Gusa," by Yasue Yamamoto, Shizue Natsukawa and others.
9:00 News; Talk on "National Savings," by Dr. Masataka Ohta.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

GREAT FUTURE SEEN IN ECONOMIC FIELD

Exchange Rate for Yen and Baht Agreed Upon, To Go Into Effect June 22

DEBT SETTLEMENT IN YEN

Southern Regions Included in Materials Mobilization Plan For 1942-43

(Continued From Yesterday)

"The Thai-Japan Offensive-Defensive Military Alliance concluded in December last has made the relations between Japan and Thailand much closer both economically and militarily.

"It is, indeed, a source of great pleasure to note that, as a result of the visit of Mr. Nai Vanich Panananda, Minister without Portfolio of Thailand, to this country, a basic economic understanding has been reached between Japan and Thailand, which bore fruit in the form of an agreement fixing the exchange rate of Yen and Baht at parity, and this has gone into effect since April 22. It is no longer permissible for either Yen or Baht or for any other currency within the Co-Prosperity Sphere to be linked to the Sterling or the Dollar, and it is certainly wise of Thailand to have shown to Japan its sincerity for economic cooperation with Japan. A thousand Congratulations in the interest not only of the two countries but in the interest of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere as a whole.

Debt Settling Agreement

"Close upon the heels of this agreement came another piece of good news, on May 20, both parties agreeing to settlement of clearing debts in Yen. Thus economic relations between the two countries are being tightened daily. And this cannot fail to impress favorably all the countries within Greater East Asia.

"There is no need to expatiate on the fact that the materials mobilization planning has a most important role to play in the smooth supply of materials. However, in the past owing to our economic relations with third countries, the materials mobilization plan at times met with a hitch, and it was necessary to revise the plan. It was rather gloomy. But, now that the Materials Mobilization Plan for the fiscal year 1942-43 has been formulated, light has come unto us. Items which used to be imported from Britain and the United States have been struck out of the materials mobilization plan, and instead materials in the Southern Regions have now been included. Other materials that are obtainable from industrial expansion, reclamation of materials, stocks and those available in Manchoukuo and China are included in the plan.

Three Main Points

"There are three important points in the distribution of these materials, namely, (1) Special attention has been paid in mapping out the Materials Mobilization Plan to the production of iron, steel, aluminum, etc., for the construction of ships, planes and other arms and ammunition to be fully prepared for a decisive war with Britain and the United States yet to come, (2) Special consideration was given to the supply of capital-goods for shipbuilding to meet the world-wide shipping war, and (3) the supply of materials for air defense in anticipation of aerial guerilla warfare which might be staged by the United States in order to closet the skeleton of her miserable defeat in the War of Greater East Asia. There are many other valuable features in the Materials Mobilization Plan for the present fiscal year, such as the importance attached to the sea transportation in the Southern Regions, the use of schooners in addition to steamers, the planned interchange of materials between Japan and the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the handling of materials by territory, season and kind of materials, the quarterly working plans, the inclusion of daily necessities, such as sauce, soya bean paste, etc., in the Materials Mobilization Plan. Thus, with the War of Greater East Asia as the springboard, the Materials Mobilization Plan has been organized in such a manner that it can sufficiently cope with the requirements of the war."

(To Be Continued)

PETROLEUM FIRMS' MERGER

Small and Medium-Sized Companies To Be Incorporated

While negotiations are now under way for incorporation of various small and medium-sized petroleum firms, a new oil concern by the name of the Daido Oil Company will come into existence shortly with numerous firms incorporated, including the Hokuetsu and the Yamato Petroleum Companies, the Nikkan Kogyo reported yesterday.

It is recalled, in this respect, that the two companies recently signed the contract for their combination on equal standing into the new concern and have decided to hold a general meeting marking their amalgamation on the 30th of this month.

The new Daido Oil Company is said to be capitalized at ¥9,000,000, combining the existing capitals of the two companies.

Furthermore, various other firms of similar nature are expected to be absorbed into the new oil company in turn during the course of time.

MEALS IN ENGLAND CUT TO 3 COURSES

Drastic Food Restrictions Taken in England Since Start of War

In spite of the optimistic views spread by Winston Churchill and other big heads of the London Government, the position of Britain is becoming more and more untenable as revealed by the London Times, says the Diamond in its latest issue. The irony of it is that Britain's difficult position has been disclosed by one of the most popular papers of London.

According to the journal, the British Government has placed a restriction, effective from June 1, on the number of courses that may be served at a time at restaurants and the amount of money that may be spent on meals. Hereafter, no one in Britain may have more than three courses or spend more than five shillings for a meal. Moreover, in case of necessity, all British citizens may be requested to refrain from having fish, chicken, beef, pork, etc. on certain week days.

"This is not due to scarcity of provisions," the journal says, feigning optimism. "This restriction is aimed at removing from the minds of the general British Public, the mistaken idea that the wealthy can have anything they want."

That the British journal is not expressing the truth is very clear from the fact that in May last, the British Government was obliged to place various kinds of foodstuffs under a quota system.

Various Measures Taken

Since the outbreak of the present Great War, the British Government has taken various measures relative to the control on the consumption of provisions. For instance, on January 8, 1940, or in the eighteenth week of the present War, the London Government issued its first order restricting the consumption of bacon, butter, and sugar, fixing the quota for each citizen at 4 ounces each of bacon and butter, and 12 ounces of sugar every week. A few weeks later the quota for bacon and butter was increased to 8 ounces respectively. On June 3, following inauguration of a major offensive by Germany, the quota for bacon and butter was reduced to 4 ounces each. Meantime, the quota for sugar was reduced to 8 ounces on May 27.

The consumption of beef, pork, etc. was restricted on March 11, 1940, to 1 shilling and 10 pence a week. In January 1941, the quota on beef, pork, etc. was lowered to 1 shilling 6 pence. This was a drastic reduction taking into consideration the rise in prices. At the end of last year, the quota on beef, pork, etc. was reduced to 1 shilling of meat, and 2 pence of corned beef.

According to the same British journal, the present quota on principle articles of foodstuff throughout that country is as follows:

	Per Person a Week
Corned beef	2 pence
Bacon or ham	4 ounces
Butter	8 ounces
Cheese	3 ounces
Sugar	8 ounces

When we take into account the steady decrease in supply due to the enormous losses of ship bottoms through the activities of the German submarines in the Atlantic, we must say that the future of Britain is absolutely hopeless.

NEW BODY TO CONTROL E. ASIA TRADE URGED

Japan Chamber of Commerce To Submit Memorial to Competent Authorities

In view of the urgent need for establishing a comprehensive organization in connection with the prospective interchange of commodities in the Greater East Asia Sphere, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, according to a decision reached at the meeting of the parties concerned on Thursday, is expected to submit to the competent authorities a memorial entitled "the establishment of an organization for interchange of commodities in Greater East Asia," reports the Chugai Shogyo.

It is learned that the memorial embodies an ardent hope for a decisive reform to be effected in the present schedule of overseas trade and the existing organization for overseas trade, together with the establishment of a new ministry deserving the title "Greater East Asia Ministry," states the Chugai.

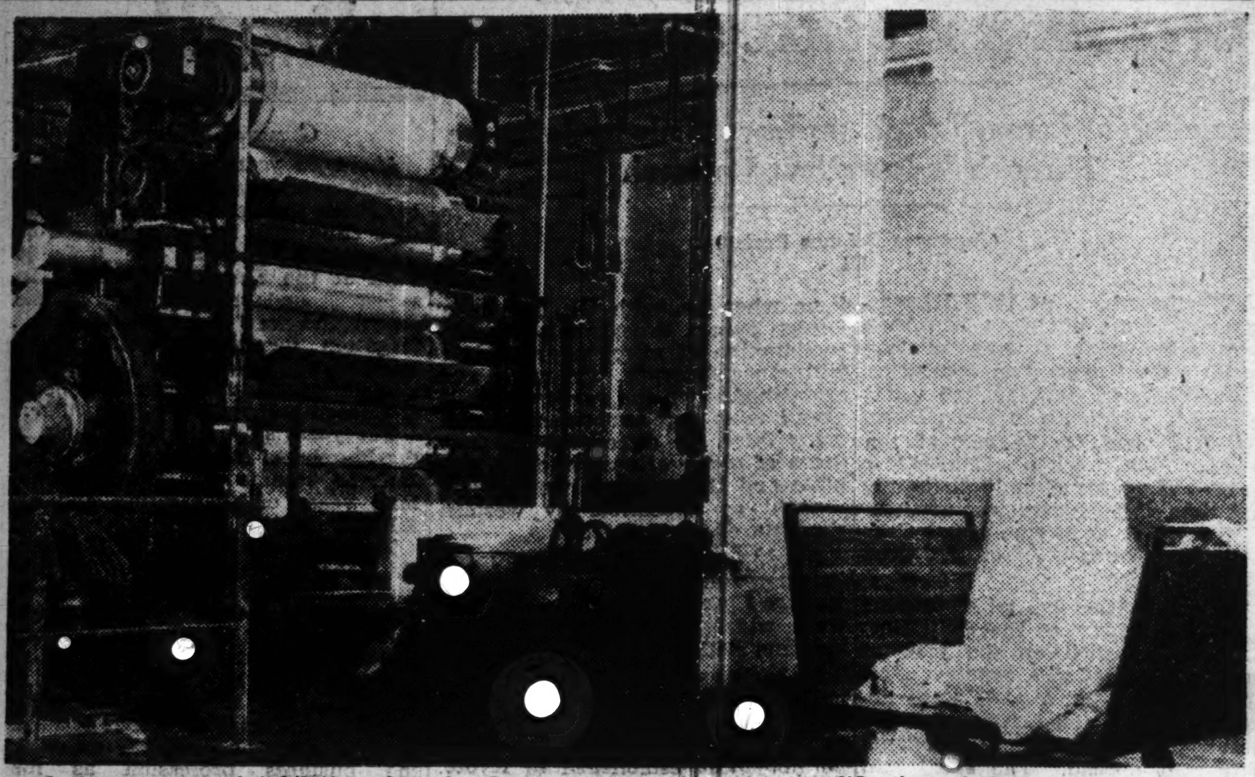
With regard to the contemplated establishment of the Overseas Trade Control Association, the paper observes that the memorial calls for a speedy readjustment of the parties engaged in overseas trade in such a manner as to encourage their positive activities in the newly occupied areas in the South where the chamber desires to absorb the labor of those who have been induced to shift their vocations and where it equally desires to transplant the overseas trade organs now existing in Japan Proper.

Sampin Exchange Dissolved

To cope with wartime requirements, the Osaka Sampin Exchange, (Three Staples Exchange handling raw cotton, cotton yarns and cotton tissues) at its general meeting held yesterday decided to dissolve itself, reports Domei.

The exchange management immediately applied to the Ministry of Finance for permission on the dissolution.

Will Ensure Sufficient Clothes for East Asia



It is a source of jubilation that the Japanese cotton spinning industry has now attained a higher standard of quality as compared with Lancashire products of which Britain took pride for many years. With abundant resources of raw cotton obtainable from the Philippines and Burma, our spinning industrialists are rejoicing over the prospective amplification of their output so as to ensure sufficient supplies of cloth-stuff for the whole populace within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Shown above is a scene of reels of snow-white cotton cloth being pulled out of a roaring machine in a cotton spinning mill.

Government to Issue War Bonds Totaling ¥600 Million at 3.5%

The Government on June 22 will issue Greater East Asia War bonds (Ro Go) totaling ¥533,000,000 by the joint underwriting of the Deposits Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan, according to Domei. The new bonds will carry an interest of 3.5 per cent per annum and are redeemable within a period of 17 years. Simultaneously, third Greater East Asia War discounted Treasury bonds will be floated on June 22 with the redemption fixed within 10 years.

INDUSTRIES IN JAVA SET UP ONCE AGAIN

Japanese Administration Repairs Sufferings Wrought Upon Native Inhabitants

Measures recently taken by our Military Administration Department in East Java will remove one of the difficulties with which the natives there have been confronted in their daily life, stated the Miyako in its Saturday issue.

Due to the scorched earth policy and the destruction carried out by the Dutch troops of all coconut oil manufactories in Java prior to their withdrawal from various cities and towns, the natives have been greatly suffering from a shortage of this commodity which is so indispensable to them.

With a view to relieving the natives of the inconvenience they are experiencing in this connection, the Imperial Military Administrative Department in East Java ordered prompt measures to be taken for the restoration of all coconut oil manufactories demolished by the Dutch, and at the same time enacted regulations to effect a smooth distribution of cocoanut oil among the natives. By virtue of the regulations just enacted, these manufactories in East Java have been authorized to purchase as much copra as is necessary for the production of the required quantity of the oil.

The natives are expressing their sincere gratitude to our military authorities for the just and prompt measures taken in this respect.

SOCIALISM DENIED IN CHILE

Chilean Minister of Interior States Report Circulated Erroneously

Special

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 20.—The rumor spread by American news agencies alleging the existence of a National-Socialist plot within the Chilean secret police was denied by the Chilean Minister of Interior, Raul Morales.

The report was a pure invention circulated by interested parties, he declared.

He denied that any Chilean policemen or detectives had been arrested.

Supply of Fans Is Smooth

With the hottest season near at hand, the production and supply of hand fans is presenting an object of interest among their manufacturers and dealers, according to the Chugai. In spite of some economy we are required to exercise, as every belligerent nation must, on the consumption of paper, the supply of all types of fans is being conducted smoothly. The production of fans, it may be noted, has not been affected by scarcity of labor, as no special skill is required in making them. The best fans sell for ¥9.00 a dozen wholesale price.

Bill Clearings

June 21

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	214,048	206,833
Balance	28,679	15,765

E. INDIES' ECONOMY BEING CONSTRUCTED

Importance Is Attached to Oil-Fields, Lumber, Phosphorite And Other Industries

A graphic survey was given of the petroleum industry in New Guinea by Sadanobu Matsudaira, Adviser to the Military Administrative Department in Ceram Island, in a press interview given at an undisclosed base which he visited on June 18 by air, says the Nippon Kogyo of June 20. The gist of Mr. Matsudaira's story follows:

"With the speedy restoration of peace and order over all the Southern Regions connected with the East Indies in pre-war days, the task of economic construction is already being conducted in all industrial centers throughout the regions. For instance, steady and strenuous efforts are being exercised to develop forestry, mining and other forms of natural wealth based on the carefully established plan.

"At present, paramount importance is attached to the development of the oil-fields, gathering of phosphorite, felling of trees for lumber industry, etc. As reported already by many, the oil-fields in the north-western part of New Guinea near Bapo, whose development was under consideration by the New Guinea Oil Development Company of the Netherlands, is showing bright prospects in respect to quality and quantity of the petroleum. The phosphorite mines near the capital of the island which is now in operation may be regarded as one of the richest in the world. It may be said that our success in the economic construction of Greater East Asia depends in a great measure, on the speedy development of those mines and oil-fields in that island.

"We are now conducting necessary investigations as a preliminary measure to the commencement of our economic activities in the island. In this connection, however, we are experiencing great difficulties due to the excessive heat, existence of thickly wooded land infested with noxious insects, in addition to the danger from enemy troops.

"The natives, however, are working in close collaboration with our troops and economic development organizations are helping us, with their knowledge of local affairs.

"The live-stock, cotton, edible oil, spices, etc. of Timor, and other areas in the vicinity of New Guinea are well worth our close attention as valuable means, contributing toward the economic construction of the extensive Southern Regions."

EAST ASIA MUSEUM PLANNED

Preliminary Arrangements Made at Conference Held Saturday

The projected Greater East Asia museum for natural resources and the Greater East Asia library will come into being in the near future as a result of necessary preparations now being made by the quarters concerned; the Greater East Asia Industrial Trade Association will serve as the pivotal center for these, the Nikkan Kogyo revealed yesterday.

In order to speed up establishment of the planned institutes, Ryutaro Nagai, former Overseas Minister, Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo, Aiichiro Toyama, industrial magnate and several others, met in conference at the Dai Toa Kaikan Hall, here, at noon yesterday and made preliminary arrangements for the founding of the institutes.

In view of the necessity of making possible the fullest study and investigations in utilizing the natural resources in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the scale of the projected museum and library will be made as big as possible, as long as the circumstances permit, so as to leave nothing to be desired in the exploitation of the inexhaustible deposits of the natural resources.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.6	— .50
N.Y.K., new short-term	96.0	— .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.9	— .60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.30	Same

BANKA IS. TIN MINES AGAIN SHOW ACTIVITY

Large-Scale Repairs Effected, Thanks to Efforts of Economic Development Party

The strenuous efforts for the restoration of all tin mines in Banka Island, are drawing to a close, thanks to the efforts of our Economic Development Party, headed by Shichiro Wada of the Mitsubishi Mining Company, reported the Asahi in its Saturday issue.

In consideration of the important role which light metals are playing in all forms of modern industry, a certain Japanese mining company has already started the inspection of all tin mines in the island. At first it was the intention of the party to start operations immediately, but upon its arrival at the leading mines, the party found the workers without any worthwhile mining equipment, including dredgers which are indispensable for the operation of mines. The destruction of these mines had been effected by the Dutch more completely than anticipated, and an immediate resumption of work was almost impossible.

Hard Task Started

Without a moment's hesitation, Mr. Wada and his party started the hard task on hand, and in only three months after the capitulation of the island, mining operations were partly resumed. Moreover, thanks to their efforts, a great deal of the mining equipment that had been removed by the Dutch was discovered in the neighboring forests and other places near the mines, and a reinforcement of 48 mining experts arrived from the Mitsubishi Mining Company to effect repairs to damaged dredgers etc. It is reported that out of the 11 dredgers in the island, two will start operation by the end of this month. In three or four months time, repairs will be completed on another six dredgers, so, beginning next year, the total output of tin in the island will come up to normal.

At present there are as many as 9,600 native operatives under the guidance of 50 Japanese experts who are engaged in tin mining. The speedy restoration of mining facilities in the island is also attributable to the hearty cooperation of these native inhabitants.

Banka Island in 1941 produced as much as 3,400 tons of tin, which covered about three fourths of the total production of world output. The purity of this tin is 99.7 per cent and is regarded as one of the finest in quality. Through the occupation of the island, Japan's position in light metal industry has been undoubtedly strengthened.

Cement Companies for South

It is learned that the competent authorities have decided to entrust the Onoda Cement Company, the Asano Cement Co. and the Iwaki Cement Company with a mission to take over and operate the cement factories formerly owned and operated by the hostile nations in the South Sea Islands, reports the Nippon Kogyo. With great supplies of raw materials in the newly occupied southern areas, these Japanese cement factories are expected to show substantial gains in their future productions.

GENERAL QUIETNESS SEEN ON EXCHANGE

Prices Continue to Pick Up in Long-Term Section in Majority of Wares

Tokyo Stock Exchange was noticeably quiet yesterday, as is sometimes the case at week-ends. It is evident that bulls were hesitant to commit themselves to fresh dealings at week-end, and that they were inclined to resume their activity with the arrival of a new week.

In the long-term section, however, prices continued to pick up, though within a narrow range in the majority of wares. Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial, Mitsubishi Mining and Hakodate Shipbuilding rallied ¥0.80 each, Japan Gunpowder ¥1.40, Furukawa Industrial ¥1.70, Japan Beer ¥1.20, Tekkosha Iron Works and Electro Metallurgical ¥0.80 each, and Japan Oil and Fat ¥1.00.

The short-term section was less encouraging as compared with Friday, the major wares sustaining slight sagging due partly to the dealers' attention being shifted from the short-term section to the long-term section.

A sentiment of buying on a scale down was invariably found in the spot market, for a number of prime issues scored continuous gains. Mitsubishi sha, new, stepped up ¥1.00, Showa Airplane Manufacturing ¥0.70, Tachikawa Airplane Manufacturing ¥1.10, Riken Rubber Industrial ¥1.00, Dairen Exchange ¥1.60.

Saturday's closing prices of the key wares in the short term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥135.60, N.Y.K. ¥110.60, its new ¥96.00, Kanebo ¥153.00, its new ¥97.90, and Teikoku Rayon ¥87.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50) ..	66.9	d1.0	...	68.1
Do. new (25)	38.0	....	38.1	38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.3	....	154.5	155.6
Do. new (25)	98.7	u .1	99.6	100.1
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	88.1	....	....	....
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.1	....	47.7	47.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50) .	69.5	....	69.7	69.9

Second Section

	Clos.		May	June
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	....	112.3
Do. new (37½)	....	u .1	....	97.9
O. S. K. (50)	99.9	u .1	....	99.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	86.0	u .1	86.5	87.1
Do. new (25)	57.4	u .4	57.4	58.3
Uraga Dock (50)	98.0	u .1	98.3	98.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.6	u .6	87.4	96.6
Hitachi Works (50)	....	....	75.9	76.5

Third Section

	Clos.		May	June
Japan Fat	....	u1.0	67.5	68.2
Japan Oil	81.2	u .1	81.4	82.2
Furukawa Industly ..	129.5	u1.7	129.7	130.2
Japan Nickel	46.0	u .1	....	46.2
Japan Carbon	88.8	....	....	89.7
Toyo Ball Bearing...	87.5	d .1	87.8	89.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	66.2	u .1	67.0	67.5
Mitsubishi Machinery.	140.0	....	....	140.0
Japan Piston Ring	....	....	81.9	83.1

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5% ...	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.30
Second 5% ..	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
First 4% ...	103.10	203.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning session were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new.	136.3	136.4	135.6	135.6
N. Y. K., old ...	111.1	111.1	110.5	110.6
N. Y. K., new ...	96.6	96.7	96.0	96.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.		153.0	153.0	153.0
Do. new	98.5	98.8	97.9	97.9
Teikoku Rayon. n.	88.2	88.3	87.6	87.6
Osakr Stock, new.	73.8	73.8	73.5	73.6
Japan Steel Tube.	73.1	73.2	72.7	72.8
Japan Oil	81.7	81.7	81.2	81.2
S. M. Railway ...	71.1	70.9	70.7	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy.	86.7	86.7	86.1	86.1
Hitachi Works ...	75.6	75.6	75.5	75.5
Japan Mining	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.1
Manchurian Ind. .	56.7	56.7	56.6	56.7

To Unify File Industry

With necessary preparations having been completed, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to make public the concrete programs for re-orientating the file manufacturing industry before long, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry, it is recalled, recently dispatched its officials to the Tohoku, Chubu and Kansai districts on a fact-finding tour of the industry in those districts, with the purpose of making their findings the basis on which the concrete plans will be mapped out for the unification of the file manufacturing industry.

In view of the marketable character of files, the projected Government unification plan is drawing the keen interest of industrial quarters.

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JAPAN'S FISHERIES PROVIDE VITAL OILS

Importance of Sea Products to Replace Animal Oils and Fats Stressed

"Thanks to her geographical position, Japan is blessed with a long list of sea fishes and marine animals, both of which constitute extremely valuable sources of foodstuffs of the nation and amply replace animal oils and fats as well. It is natural that stress should be laid on the importance of our fisheries when a dearth is felt in oils and fats all over the world, particularly in these years," observes Sukeo Suzuki, a senior official interested in the service of the Japan Oil and Fat Company. His article, contributed in the Nikkan Kogyo, runs in substance as follows:

"With abundant supplies of fish caught along the coasts of our country, Japan takes the lead in the worldwide production of fish oil. Consequent upon the remarkable progress seen in our oil and fat industries during the past 10 years, the utilization of fish oil has been extended to a large field of consumption. In a refined state it is used at present in the baking of cakes, bread and the production of artificial butter.

Supplies From Whalers

"In addition to the different species of fish caught off the Japanese archipelago, our fishing fleets bring in large quantities of whale meat hunted in the Antarctic waters, giving keen competition to whaling fleets sent out by Germany, Norway and other countries.

"Taking a lesson from the dearth of its oil and fat resources during World War I, Germany had been on guard against mistakes of a similar nature. She enjoys the amplification of these recources now that she has gained access to the seas of her newly occupied areas, as shown in the following table.

	Country	Production
1935	France	243,000 tons
„	Denmark	173,000 „
„	Holland	96,000 „
„	Belgium	94,000 „
„	Sweden	62,000 „
1936	Norway	30,000 „
Total		698,000 tons

"With these resources now placed under the control of Germany, the Allies are virtually blockaded in many ways. To make things worse, they are no longer able to prepare meals from their home stocks which provide all-important materials for the replenishment of their wartime oil and fat productions. Germany's sunflower oil is annually reported to be 40,000 to 50,000 tons at the present rate of production, and to this considerable production of oil, she may add her local products of cotton seed and hemp seed."

(To Be Continued)

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MINISTRY WILL APPROVE CONTROL BODY PROVISIONS

Prefectural Consultation Bodies May Be Organized By July 10

Following the formation of the Nationwide Monetary Control Association as from May 23, it is expected that the Finance Ministry will shortly approve the provisions worked out by the members concerned for management and operation of this association. The members will likely hold their first meeting on Wednesday to map out a concrete schedule for carrying out the association's mission by upholding harmonious relations among the heads of the following six departments: General Affairs; Planning; Control; Adjustment; Investigation; and Finance Consultation.

The association will have for its temporary schedule the facilitation of the digestion of national bonds pending negotiations to be held occasionally among the department heads. The sphere of influence of the association will be extended to the various industrial enterprises all over the country.

Incidentally there is a scheme afloat to organize prefectural monetary consulting associations, to be composed of local banks, trust unions and trust unions' federations. These prefectural associations are likely to be formalized by July 10 with their directorships assumed by the prefectural chiefs of Economic Affairs.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1942

New Bonds of Friendship With Thailand

The announcement just made of the forthcoming dispatch of the Japanese Grand Mission to Thailand for Felicitation on the Japan-Thai Alliance is most welcome. The recent visit of Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena and the members of his suite, which has left a most favorable impression on the minds of the Japanese nation, well deserves a return courtesy. It is most fitting that a personage of such importance as His Excellency Mr. Koki Hirota, has been chosen to head this Mission.

Formerly Premier of Japan at a most crucial time in Japanese history, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs during periods of stress and strain in the nation's international relations, Mr. Hirota is a character who has made himself one of the most distinguished figures in Japan's modern history. Now respected by all Japanese as the nation's foremost statesman and the central figure in the diplomatic world, he is without doubt the most eminent appropriate person which the Government could have chosen for the Mission to Thailand. It is a symbol of the value which the Japanese nation places upon the cooperation and friendship with this esteemed Ally. The Mission will be a sincere expression of the profound appreciation which the Japanese Government and people feel toward Thailand for her whole-hearted cooperation in the common task of achieving victory and the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

This cooperation is being gratifyingly manifested in many ways, a recent example of which was the conclusion a few days ago of an agreement between the Finance Ministry of the Thai Government and the Bank of Japan. Under its terms, the Bank of Japan is to advance a sum of ¥200,000,000 which will be used by the Thai Government as its specie reserve, thus markedly strengthening Thailand's financial and economic position.

From one point of view, this loan may be regarded as something natural and matter of course. When Thailand, out of her desire to free herself from the baneful influence of Anglo-American domination, aligned herself with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, the enemy Powers immediately subjected her to financial injury. It was but natural for Japan, as an ally, to come to the aid of Thailand. From this point of view, the new loan agreement, like the earlier Yen-Baht Exchange Agreement and other similar arrangements, is but a natural corollary to the Defensive and Offensive Alliance between the two countries.'

But from another point of view, as natural as this loan agreement may be, it should not be regarded simply as a matter of course. It is something to be hailed and praised and welcomed as being of utmost importance. For one thing, it is a step which adds to the assurance that Thailand will remain free from Anglo-American capitalistic domination. It is an aid to the first steps in economic independence which Thailand has set out to maintain. From the point of view of Japan, this loan is likewise an occasion for rejoicing, for anything which is of benefit to Thailand is cause for satisfaction to Japan as well. It affords Japan the occasion to fulfil her mission of acting as the beneficent brother to all the kindred peoples of this part of the world.

The loan agreement in a detailed, technical, practical way, and the Grand Mission of Felicitation in a larger, comprehensive, ceremonious way, both express the joy which Japan feels in seeing the bonds of comradeship strengthened between the two countries so that they may together successfully achieve the mutual goal of victory in war and the construction of a new and better East Asia.

Winston Churchill's Visit To Washington

In the present visit of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, to Washington we see an evidence of Britain's agonies. Britain cut a poor figure when she submitted to the Soviet Union's demand at the sacrifice of her own traditional policy by concluding the new Anglo-Soviet Treaty, and we now see another pitiable sight presented by the aged British Prime Minister throwing himself at the feet of President Roosevelt and beseeching him for aid for his country.

Britain who has suffered one serious debacle after another in the War of Greater East Asia is eager to hold the Japanese offensive in check on the lines of Australia and India, but how would it be possible to defend the Australian coast line extending over 12,000 miles from the Japanese onslaught, now that Singapore and the East Indies have already passed under Japanese control and the British Squadron in East Asia has been practically annihilated! Australia sent her troops to Libya, Singapore and other fronts some time ago, but this by no means implies that she has a large army. The truth is that she was obliged to do so in compliance with Britain's persistent demands. As a matter of fact, Australia's army is not large enough to defend its own country. Stimulated by the outbreak of the European war, the Australian government decided in November, 1939 to increase the total strength of the Australian army to 250,000, and in January, 1941, the War Cabinet announced the inauguration of the mechanized corps. At the same time, the Australian government took steps to increase the air force, the first batch of Australian aviators graduating from a Canadian aviation school in December, 1940. In short, the Australian army is one which has been improvised. With a population of only 7,000,000, Australia has a serious inherent weakness in the paucity of human resources in providing adequate armaments.

Australia thus lacks the power of defending herself, nor is Britain in a position to defend Australia. In such circumstances, they have no alternative but to look to the United States for aid, which is necessary not only for the sake of Australia but for India also.

What is, then, the position of Britain in her relations with India? Stimulated by the developments of the War of Greater East Asia, the nationalist movement in India is a vigorous growth of the Indian demand for freedom and independence. What with Japan's offensive from outside and the rapid development of the independence movement within, the British rule of India now faces an unprecedentedly grave crisis. Britain has no sufficient power to tide over the crisis, a fact which accounts for her appeal to the United States for help.

Turning to the war situation in Libya, it will be noticed that unable to resist the vigorous onrush of the German forces under Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, the British forces have been obliged to make a general retreat, and Tobruk, their last stronghold, is now besieged by the Germans. Needless to say, the British defeat in Libya means the collapse of Britain's position in the Mediterranean and in Western Asia. In the Mediterranean, the British Squadron which had been sent to rescue Tobruk, has already suffered a crippling blow at the hands of the German and Italian naval and air forces.

Placed in this serious predicament, Britain has nobody but the United States to look to for help. There are limits to America's capacity, however. Disastrous debacles in the Pacific have diminished the fighting power of the United States to a serious extent, and it is obvious that America today lacks the ability to render any effectual aid to Britain who is heading for ruin. At his recent conference with Viacheslav M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, President Roosevelt promised him to create a second front in Europe in the course of the present year, but how can America, who has proved herself powerless before the German offensive during two years and nine months since the outbreak of the European war, be expected to create a second front during the next six months? The matter is easier said than done. President Roosevelt who did not hesitate to give the Soviet Foreign Commissar a promise which he knows cannot be redeemed will be as ready to give the British Prime Minister as empty a promise. Mr. Churchill may succeed in lulling his countrymen into false security by means of President Roosevelt's promise which will never come to pass, but it will be impossible for him, to arrest the unfavorable developments of the war situation by deceptive means.

A Year Ago Today

June 21, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

In answer to the long cherished hope of the people of Taiwan, the voluntary military service system was announced for the inhabitants of the island. The War Minister stated that since the China Affair, movements had been making great headway in Chosen and Taiwan to have the native young men serve in the Imperial Army like the young men of Japan Proper.

There are about 150,000 men between the ages of 18 and 20 in Taiwan. These would be eligible for enrollment in the army. As in the case of Chosen, where the volunteer service system has been in force since 1938, a limited number of adults who are strong in health and excellent in scholarship was to be selected and put to training for six months before they were enrolled in the army.

MEIJI ERA SCIENTISTS CREDITED WITH MANY EPOCHAL INVENTIONS

Incandescent Lamp, Telephone Were Made by Japanese Through Independent Research

(Japanese Science Series)
VI

With the advent of Meiji Restoration, the doors of Japan had been flung wide open to the western world. For over two centuries, since Tokugawa Iyeyasu had established his Shogunate in Yedo, Japan had held aloof of the rest of the world. But, when Commodore Perry had appeared in 1853, for the first time, this country was awakened out of her deep slumbers by the mechanical superiority of the western civilization.

Then immediately, with pristine vigor, the leaders of the Meiji Government launched on the task of modernization of this country. Foreign teachers, and experts were imported; schools and institutions were established; and young students were sent abroad. The spirit and zeal of the time are vividly reflected in the "Coronation Oath" in which Meiji Tenno had set forth the policies which were to be followed. In one of the five clauses, He said, "Seek knowledge far and wide, and thereby enhance the prestige of Our Empire."

Actually, at the time when Edison was diligently working on his arc and incandescent lamp experiments, when Graham Bell was immured in the walls of Williams Electrical Works laboratory, and when Wright Brothers were dreaming of winging through the air, our Ichisuke Fujioka, Jiyu Hirose and Tadahachi Ninomiya and Gaishi Saito were also envisaging things just as fantastic. Today, when our Imperial Navy has challenged, battled and defeated the powerful Anglo-American navies, and forced the vanquished to retire to their few remaining distant bases in utter humiliation, we should renew our memories of Sukenaka Saso and Hiraga who had laid the foundation of this Navy.

Arc Lamp Perfected

Electric lamp and Thomas Edison are synonymous, but looking into the past records, we see that it was not Edison who discovered it. He merely worked on the existing theories uncovered by the earlier scientists, and with his ingenuity, he made electric lamps suitable for practical utility. In this country, arc lamp was first perfected in 1878 by Ichisuke Fujioka and Hatsuko Nakano. A bit later, Fujioka went further and built an incandescent lamp, and it was first used practically in 1885.

The lamp discovered by Fujioka came out a few years after Edison's discovery, but it is said that Fujioka's incandescent lamp surpassed that of Edison's in quality. Fujioka, like Edison, merely renovated the existing theories and produced better lamp. But his achievements, though in no way inferior to that of Edison's, are totally ignored even by the Japanese people.

Graham Bell is credited with having discovered the telephone in 1872, and put it into practical use four years later, in 1876. Bell's invention was motivated by the theory of resonance and the objective of his diligent experimentations at the laboratories of a deaf and dumb school in Boston, and at Williams Electrical Plant was to perfect multiple transmission of sound waves through a single line. When Bell was enthralled with his experiments, our Jiyu Hirose was also devoting his entire energy on the same thing. In 1877, only half a year after Bell's invention, Hirose perfected his telephone machine. However, the government authorities' indifference to and their failure to recognize Hirose's invention but an end to further research.

Kenji Osawa

Keeping pace with the rapid development of the time, medical field also burgeoned out almost overnight. Medicine was first put on modern standard by Kenji Osawa about 1874, soon after his return from Europe. In a few years many young doctors were produced, and their arduous study and research bore fruits one after another. Some notable contributions of this period included: the detection of the microbes which cause river fever, in 1877; the discovery of distoma hepaticum; the discovery of a new theory concerning the natural immunity of anthrax, etc.

Hirotaka Akeishi of Kyoto probably made the most notable contributions to the medical field during this time. During the Satsuma Uprising in 1877, cholera plague swept over Kyoto, and being the sanitation chief of that city, Akeishi was in charge of the epidemic prevention. At that time, he predicted that two years hence, in 1879, there will be another deluge of cholera epidemic in that city, and urged that adequate precautions be taken. But, the people only ridiculed his warning and paid no heed. When the time came, however, true to his prophesy, another wide-spread epidemic swept over the city and took several hundred victims. As a final step, Akeishi quarantined the patients. His meritous services during these years are only too well known.

Chemistry Pioneers

The high degree of efficiency attained by our present chemical industry is due largely to the excellent work of our early Meiji chemists. Though some foreign experts laid the ground, the studies in the chemical field were still in an embryonic stage. But, with the return of Mitsuru Kuhara and Tamemasa Heiwa who had specialized in this field in Europe and America, researches were carried out extensively. Studies in applied chemistry, thoretical chemistry as well as organic and inorganic chemistry were introduced.

Tamemasa Heiwa earned an early fame when he, with the help of a foreign expert, experimented on the combination of nitrogen and sulfur with other elements. The world was astonished when the results of their experiments were announced. A few years later, he discovered the methods of chemical separation of sulphite and thio-sulphate which were thought as impossible by western chemists of that period.

Notable progress was also made in inorganic chemistry. Mitsuru Kuhara's experiments on camphor were widely followed by chemical students both at home and abroad.

As early as the first year of Meiji, or 1868, a chemical research laboratory was established in Osaka, and two years later, in 1870, another laboratory was established in Kyoto. These laboratories were used for research and production of chemical goods. Researches in the processing of synthetic dystuff, and silk refining were carried out. Soap, crystallized sugar, carbonized water, etc., were also manufactured.

Although parasitology did not get underway until after the 20th year of Meiji, studies in botany blossomed out almost simultaneously with zoology. In 1876, after returning home from America, Yatabe Ryokichi introduced botanical studies in this country. Although zoology was introduced into this country by an American in 1877, it was not until after 1882 when Kakichi Mitsukuri returned to Japan after studying at Yale University did studies in zoology make much progress.

Mathematic Theories

Mathematics, engineering and agriculture were also developed during this period. Dairoku Kikuchi who studied in England, worked intensively in the advancement of western system of mathematics. Rikitaro Fujisawa also played a prominent part. He expounded many new theorems, one of which was the discovery of a new theory on infinite series.

There was no special distinction in the teaching of engineering and general science during the early days of Meiji. They were not separated until after 1886. Architectural construction was developed extensively. Solid foundations of geology, mineralogy and their affiliated sciences were also laid during this period. Due to frequent earthquakes, intensive studies in seismology were carried out in the vicinity of Tokyo, and in the 13th year of Meiji, or 1880, a seismological research institute was established. This was the first of its kind in the world.

Shipbuilding Makes Progress

Shipbuilding also took a great stride. At the time of the Restoration, shipbuilding was in a pitiable plight. Although there were facilities for building sailing vessels, and smaller wooden crafts at Nagasaki and Ishikawa-jima shipyards, insofar as navigation and shipbuilding technology were concerned, no progress had been made over the span of 200 years of self-contentment under the Tokugawa seclusion policy.

Poignantly deploring the plight, and realizing that the national defense could not be completed if Japan were to rely on foreign technique, Sukenaka Saso came to the call. In the third year of Meiji, Saso went to England and studied shipbuilding technology for many years. At the time when Reed was supervising the construction of Naniwa, Takachiho, Unebi and other warships at English and French shipyards, Saso realized that allowing a foreigner a complete hand in the planning and supervision of the construction might endanger the future of the Japanese Navy. Thereupon, over-riding all oppositions by shipbuilding experts both of Japan and foreign countries, he and two others took over the matter in their hands.

In the 16th year of Meiji, or 1883, overcoming all difficulties, they successfully completed their task and returned home with the warships. Upon their return home, they immediately went into the task of building Musashi, Katsuragi, Chokai, Takao, Maya, and Akitsushima class warships at Yokosuka naval yard. It was his efforts and foresight which enabled the Japanese Navy to grow in such a magnitude.

Japanese Invent Aircraft

Although aviation history credits primarily Lilienthal and Wright Brothers for the invention of aircraft, there were many notable airplane inventors in this country. Lilienthal is credited with having first succeeded in glider flying in 1889, and was killed five years later when he was trying to fly propeller-power airplane. Wright Brothers of America followed Lilienthal and succeeded in doing so.

However, in this country, there was a man in Okayama who experimented with glider about 50 years ago. In the 7th year of Meiji, Heishiro Iwata wrote a treatise on airplane, and drew up a plan for his plane. Some years later, in 1889, when Lilienthal first made public his treatise on aviation, Gaishi Saito in a little village in Yamagata discovered the first rational airplane theory. Although he had full confidence in his machine, and realized the importance to military use, nobody paid any attention to his invention, and consequently his plans did not materialize.

Tadahachi Ninomiya possessed still advanced theory in flying, but his ambition was also frustrated, when like Saito's plans, Ninomiya's machine was rejected by the army on the ground that such machine was unfitted for practical purposes.

Profiles

General Minami

About 60 years ago on a typical Japanese mid-May day, one little boy, with the bewildered expression of a child who had just come from the country, got off the Tokaido train at the Shimbashi station. In a few seconds he was lost in the crowd and was soon forgotten. . . . forgotten for many, many years. Then he reappeared one day as War Minister, General, Governor-General of Chosen and as Privy Councillor.

The years since he ebcame lost in the Shimbashi station crowd till the time he became War Minister were long years of preparation and assiduous study.

The boy then was only 10 years old, short of stature, but on his features were seen unmistakable traces of a strong-willed individual. There was a bull-dog tenacity of purpose in his firmly set chin.

He seems to have inherited these qualities from his ancestors who were samurai. His father was a type of man who refused to enter the business profession as his friends did at the beginning of the Meiji Restoration but instead became a village head. Jiro Minami was the second son of this man.

What made him come to Tokyo from Oita Prefecture in Kyushu is not known. Perhaps it was his uncle who was an officer in the cavalry who attracted him. At any rate, some time after his arrival in the metropolis, he was seen attending the military preparatory school.

Prefectural Prestige

The years passed by uneventfully. Jiro Minami was spurred in his studies by the successes of his seniors from his native province. From his native prefecture had already come two men who were then holding envious positions in the Army. They were Lieutenant-General Hatsuo Haraguchi and the late General Misao Kawai, Chief of the General Staff. He knew that he would be expected to maintain the prestige of his native province. He prodded. Soon he was wearing an officer's uniform and a shiny saber, a graduate of the Military College. Not long thereafter he was appointed to teach at the Military College. He was Lieutenant Colonel then.

Later he was dispatched to Germany to continue his studies. The military attache in Berlin who later became Chief of the General Staff, General Hanzo Kaneya, was very much impressed by the young Lieutenant-Colonel. He decided to do him a favor, to introduce him to the Kaiser. The Lieutenant-Colonel was flattered. He had a smattering of German and thought this was a chance to polish up his side-language.

They proceeded to the palace where the Kaiser was waiting for them. The Lieutenant-Colonel clicked his heels, saluted and then blurted out one or two guttural words that sounded extremely suspicious. The Kaiser could sport, too. Seeing that the young officer did not have a command of the German tongue, the Kaiser said mischievously: "Very well, let us talk in German," Lieutenant Colonel Minami could feel his heart sink. As quickly as he could get on his feet, he retracted the German words he had spoken. "Your Excellency, I have forgotten my German." Beads of perspiration were breaking and trickling down his face. It was a narrow escape. Henceforth, he decided to have an interpreter.

Promotion Rapid

After his return to Japan, his promotion was rapid. He was made the head of a certain cavalry brigade. During one of the maneuvers in the vicinity of Kyoto, his cavalry unit was snared. The existing cavalry principles offered his troops no escape. Through a flash of genius, he resorted to a totally new method which caught the enemy unprepared and thus extricated his men from near-annihilation. Since then, this tactics has been known as the M strategy.

Apparently the young man's fortune was tied to the chariot of success. After War Minister Kazushige Ugaki vacated the office of the War Ministry following the collapse of the Hamaguchi cabinet, Jiro Minami, now Lieutenant-General, was selected as the most logical successor.

Series of Incidents

All during these years previous to the assumption of the post of War Minister, he had been closely studying the situation on the continent. He had noticed how since the Tanaka cabinet, (1927-29), the relations between Manchuria and Japan had not been particularly salutary. Series of anti-Japanese incidents had broken out on the continent . . . the Hulutao incident . . . the construction of a parallel railway line to the South Manchuria Railway . . . the gruesome murder of Captain Shintaro Nakamura . . . the Wanpaoshan affair and others. Sparks from these incidents, it appeared, would set on fire other highly inflammable incidents. There had to be a stop.

The policy taken by the Wakatsuki cabinet was peace-at-any-price. The public was indifferent. Finally on August 3, 1931, the War Minister called all the divisional commanders for a conference.

The skies in Manchuria were becoming ominous. A thunderbolt was expected any minute. Then on September 18, the clouds of Manchuria resounded with a deafening roar. Hostilities had broken out.

Jiro Minami resigned from his post as War Minister at the end of the year and soon was making a tour of Manchoukuo. When he came back in January, he had a plan in his head for the economic construction of that State. Two years later he was named commander of the Kwantung Army and helped to put Manchoukuo back on her feet and in 1936 was appointed Governor-General of Chosen.

The recent appointment of General Jiro Minami as a Privy Councillor is thus impregnated with great significance, because (1) he is a full General, an Army man, (2) he has dedicated his life to the realization of greater cooperation among Japan, China and Manchoukuo,

COLORFUL DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF HISTORIC PORT OF NAGASAKI

City Presents Eclectic Appearance With Church of O-ura, Suwa Shrine and Spectacle Bridge

By Hideo Kuwabara

You did not feel, in Nagasaki, that oppression you felt in Nara or Kyoto, from the authority of the past. There was nothing in her to weigh you down. Your heart did not tighten up, nor did your face contort with gravity and didacticism. You lounged about from spot to spot without sensing the least embarrassment of any kind.

The sky darkened a bit. A wet wind blew round the corner. And a moment later, a mist-like rain began to patter on the cobblestone streets. The trees began to glisten like green blood. Yet nothing was ever more amusing than to go about quietly in a rain.

The Roman Catholic Church of O-ura was only a few minutes' tram-ride from the hotel near the station. She stood on a little hill, flocked round by four, five, big, hollow-seeming houses, exotic houses. The church was like a virgin, looming on that hilltop, with whitish-red cheeks, innocent and helpless. She seemed so pure and unreal. And you asked yourself why she was like that. It was because you contrasted the hectic past of what she represented with her dormant present, maybe. You were not sure. At any rate, before you were conscious of it, you were taken back to the days of Hideyoshi Toyotomi.

Rome of Japan

Hideyoshi, blinded with the benefits of trade with Europe, had at first tolerated the propagation of Christianity in Japan. It was then that Nagasaki actually became the "Rome of Japan." But, as the Christians grew more and more reckless and began to show signs of imperialism, Hideyoshi, in 1587, issued an edict against them. For a while, he furiously persecuted them. Then he became lenient once more, being so busy with expeditions to Korea and Christianity was again set free to diffuse throughout the country until Iyemitsu, the third Tokugawa shogun, reissued and executed under severe pressure Hideyoshi's edict, in 1637.

It was in 1863 that the Church of O-ura was built. She was the avatar of the Christians who met martyrdom over 300 years ago. But you knew she bore grudge against none. How could she when, in all her red-and-white Gothic splendor, she serenely pleaded to heaven. She exalted you before you knew it, for beautiful things, when mute, receptive, were always divine and elevating. The church flowered from within, spontaneously, without the least activity on her own part.

Now that your high-strung nerves were loosened, the din even of the tram, on which you regretfully rode away, did not bother you. The people in Nagasaki did not rush about like they did in Tokyo, either. They were not restless like they were in Osaka.

Suwa Shrine

You got off the tram at a park, and right above your eyes, covered in the deep verdure peculiar to the trees of Nagasaki, you found the Suwa Shrine on the slope of Tamazono-yama. You climbed some seventy odd stone steps, and panted for breath even after you were up there enjoying the whole of the billowy roofs of Nagasaki, and the inlet too, close by, from over the edge of the shrine's flat confines.

This shrine consecrated two deities, Tateminakata-no-mikoto and Yasaka-tashime-no-mikoto, and was said to have been built in 1634, to expurge the "filth" of Christianity, and the violent spirit of the age. The Shintoists believed then that purity and peace can be arrived at only by worshipping the gods that had given birth to their country. It was because these gods were ignored and forgotten that men were losing their senses in malice toward one another. Shintoism pacified the soul. If each of the souls was calm and orderly, there was no denying that the whole country would become halcyon, unified, working together each for all and all for one.

You left the shrine thoughtfully, and prodded along narrow, labyrinthine streets that were fringed with worn-out and black houses. You were assailed by absurd delights and sadnesses in the past; as in how, four hundred years ago, the hills and promontories of Nagasaki had as yet been dense with trees. Fishmen, before thy could return to their little huts, had first to wade through reeds that grew thick along the shores. You became sort of absent-minded when these things lingered in your mind.

Spectacle Bridge

You walked on leisurely in the light rain, not knowing where you were going, until you came to a bridge, the Megane-bashi, or Spectacle Bridge, built in 1635 by a Chinese priest. Only the fact that it was the oldest stone bridge existing in Japan, and that it was covered with moss, transported you again to the heydays of Nagasaki, when both the Chinese and Portuguese, no doubt, had gone back and forth over it from morning till night. The word, "spectacle," came from the fact that, being a double-arched bridge, the reflection made on the surface of the shallow water were, when seen from the sides, two perfect ovals like those of a spectacle.

A short distance away was a quaint Buddhist temple of the Zen sect, painted in the familiar Chinese color of red and green. The roof was sharply warped up at the ends. The gate was about half as big as the temple itself. In the feudal days, the Zen sect was very prosperous among the warriors. It was of a creed of discipline, and for the loyal warriors, there was nothing more important than discipline, rigor and asceticism.

The same priest that had built the Spectacle Bridge built, also in the same year, this temple, the Kofukuji, but after the rise of the merchant-class and the fall of the warrior-class, the religion has recaptured its former fervors. Today, it is wistful, with much of the paint worn off. A few Chinese priests prowled about the precincts with sunken eyes, so that it was difficult to prevent an ineffable sadness from welling in your heart.

As you went away, you imagined Nagasaki was a queer blending of the three; the Japanese, the European, and the Chinese elements.

And now that your sight-seeing was over, also that the rain was getting wetter, you strolled back to the hotel, where lying in the half-light of your room, you did a bit of scrutinizing on Nagasaki. Not for the sake of instruction or anything of the like, but for the mere fun of it. You began:

Proscription of Christianity

With the proscription of Christianity, and the seclusion of Japan to foreigners in 1637, the efflorescence of Nagasaki was cut short. Trade between Japan and Europe was stopped, perhaps altogether, if it were not for the toleration of the Dutch merchants that had, for the last thirty years, been trading with Japan through the little port of Hirado just north of Nagasaki.

The Dutch were Protestants; "non-Christians," as they claimed themselves to be. Therefore, they were entirely harmless, and there was no fear of imperialism on their hands. And yet, in spite of this, the inlet of Nagasaki was partly filled in and on this microscopic isle of Dejima, the Dutch officials and merchants were scrupulously confined, to be replaced annually by new ones from Holland.

Though feebly, of course, Japan was thus able to continue, through the Dutch, her contact with the matters of the western world. Trade with them was now not just a matter of mercantile profit. A voracity for European learnings fast gripped the heart of the Japanese, and accordingly, astronomy, natural history, geography, physics, chemistry, agriculture, medical and military sciences were introduced and delved into. Those who aspired thus after the culture of Europe were known as the Dutch or the Western scholars.

At the same time, though in opposition to the progressive Dutch scholars, there were the conventional classicists. Japan was to be made firm out with the learnings of foreign lands, of the "southern barbarians," by which name all the Europeans were known then in this country, because they sailed up from the south, and because they were hairy and so beastlike, but through her own national literature, as for example, the "Kojiki" and the "Manyo shu."

So the two groups of scholars exerted their entire might in their respective sphere of studies until the end of the Tokugawa regime.

Merchants and Art

The scientific way of looking at the world, and the introduction of the European idea of capitalism, naturally led to the downfall of the lords and samurai, and the rise of the people, the merchants in particular. Now, out of the merchants and vagabonds, there arose a peculiar culture. The kabuki was born, the samisen, the puppet show, tea ceremony. Saikaku Ihara of Osaka was immediately followed by Monzaemon Chikamatsu of Yedo in turning out the first realistic literature of Japan.

Hence, you were awakened far more to the merits than to the demerits of Japan's 250 years of national isolation. Japan, during this period, acquired a potential force, which was abruptly released with the Meiji Reformation.

True, there were times when Japan had almost lost herself in internal struggles. But, she had never thrown herself away completely. The Japanese were always able to pull themselves together, resuscitate and rejuvenate, whenever necessity peered round the corner. You groped in the back of your mind for an ideal epithet for this amusing trait and found one: order in disorder, or unity in diversion. It was precisely because they were capable of wholeheartedly diverting themselves in peacetime that they were youthful enough, also, to come back and unite in a time of hazard.

However, in this fit of triumph, you were prone to overlook or forget the considerably grave role that was played by Nagasaki for the making of today's Japan. For nearly 300 years, Nagasaki was the sole city in Japan to hold her portals open to gather, assimilate, and add to the culture and civilization of the western hemisphere.

Despite the fact, you found Nagasaki, today, totally unassuming. There was nothing in her that made you feel she wanted your gratitude for what she had done for you in the past. In every way, she was passive, inert.